MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, & c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,553—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* A-SAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	1059	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	24st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th Feb.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lennecich	4,060	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

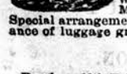
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.



S. S. CHINA, Captain BILLINGE. This favourite Steamer will sail for Plymouth about the 5th March. Carries Doctor and Stewardess. Special arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of luggage granted.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Or to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February, 1889. Apollo Street.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

THE s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave for GENOA and MARSEILLES, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, and passengers will embark at the Apollo Bunder, whence the steamer will sail at 5 o'clock p.m. A steam-launch will run at intervals between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., for the purpose of conveying passengers and their baggage to the steamer.

Heavy Baggage must be sent on board the steamer at the Prince's Dock on or before the 5th March.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th Feb., 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jasd, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th February, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Culna	1,934	On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February 1889.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

Season—1889.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most MODERATE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.

Native Gentlemen entrusting us with their Wants secure careful selection, and Reliable Quality.

12½ per cent. Cash Discount.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	Rs.	12 8
Treacher's MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size	per doz.	8 8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn	per doz.	9 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED ARMY AND NAVY CUPS.

ELECTRO-PLATED ARMY AND NAVY CUPS, consisting of one Plain Pint size Beaker, and reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass. Rs 18.

Do. do. in Solid Leather Sling Case. Rs. 24.

Consisting of two Plain Pint size Beakers, and reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass. Rs. 28.

Do. do, in Solid Leather Sling Case. Rs. 34.

Consisting of two engraved Pint size Beakers, and reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass. Rs. 30.

Do. do. in Solid Leather Sling Case. Rs. 35.

PRIZE CUPS,
PRIZE GOBLETS,
LOVING CUPS, &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FANS.

PLAIN BLACK FANS.
A Choice Assortment of Plain Black Satin Fans.
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 15.

PAINTED BLACK FANS.
Handsome Painted Black Fans in a Variety of different Designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 40.

PAINTED BLACK GAUZE FANS.
Choice Painted Black Gauze Fans, with pretty Gilt Tassels.
Rs. 36 each.

PAINTED BLACK LACE AND CORDED SILK FANS.
Handsome Painted Black Lace and Corded Silk Fans.
Rs. 36 each.

BLACK FEATHER FANS.
A Choice Assortment of Black Feather Fans.
From Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 13-8 each.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER FANS.
Very Choice Black Ostrich Feather Fans.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 60.

GREY FEATHER FANS.
Pretty Grey Feather Fans, a Nice Assortment.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 32.

PLAIN WHITE FANS.
A large Assortment of Plain White Fans.
From Rs. 6 to Rs. 21.

PAINTED WHITE FANS.
Very Choice Painted White Fans, a large Assortment.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 45.

LIGHT COLOURED CORDED SILK FANS.
A Choice Selection of Light Coloured Corded Silk Fans.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 40.

WHITE OSTRICH FEATHER FANS.
Choice Ostrich Feather Fans.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

WEDDING FANS.
Wedding Fans, in White Gauze, richly ornamented with Lace, &c.
Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 45 each.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CRICKET KIT.

THE Greatest Care is exercised in selecting Articles suitable to this climate. The Management can with confidence state that their Stock is the largest and best in India.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys'	each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
Do. Single Cane	each	7	0
Do. Double Cane	,,	8	8
Do. Treble Cane	,,	10	8
Cobbett's All Cane	,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver	,,	15	8
Patent Exceller	,,	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use	Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails	,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules'	,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points	,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c.	each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box		10	8

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys'	each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam	each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam	,,	5	8
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam	,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam	,,	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	,,	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated	Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber	,,	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock	,,	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin	,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes	,,	12	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

"A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY."

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

As an invaluable cough Medicine, PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP stands second to none throughout India. For many years it has continued to receive increasing approbation from the Public, whose faith in it is never misplaced.

Tightness and oppression of the chest are relieved at once by its use, expectoration is lessened, and any accumulated Phlegm cut and removed with ease.

The most troublesome and irritable coughs are eased by its use. Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Consumption, and Lung disease are relieved so speedily that sufferers are constantly praising and recommending it.

Being Palatable, Cough Syrup is readily taken by children, for whom it is equally suited with adults. The chest troubles, from which children suffer so severely in India, yield more quickly to Pectoral Cough Syrup than to any external or other remedy.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

GLOVES! JUST ARRIVED.

SOFT AND FRESH. GLOVES!!

DRESS TIES. ALL SIZES.

CAMBRIC AND TAPE. BOWS.

LATEST SHAPES.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do.	,,	2	12
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	,,	3	4
Gent's French Grey	do.	,,	3	0
Do. Sewn Black	do.	,,	3	4
Military Doe or Buck	do.	,,	3	8
Military Doe Khaki	do.	,,	3	8
Kempton Tan "Regulation"	do.	,,	3	8
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin	do.	,,	3	0
Gent's Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops		,,	4	8
Ladies' do. do.	do.	,,	4	4
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan, 4 Buttons		,,	3	8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	4	0
Best White Cambric Ties	each 8 as., per ½ doz.	2	12
Best White Linen, Tape Ties	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	3	12
Rich white Satin Bows ...	... ...each	1	12
Rich Black Satin Bows ...	... ...each	1	12
Folded Silk and Satin Ties ...	... each Re. 1-8 to	2	8

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8	qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS	6	,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES	6	,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES,
DEALERS IN
COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.

SOLE SUB AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES, for Painting Ships' bottoms.

All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.,
219,221 ABDOOL RAHAMON STREET.

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WOND'ROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S COCA WINE.

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enables them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SUPERIOR GENTS FELT HATS

"CEDAR"
"CHESNUT" BROWNS
"CUBA"

BROWNS "TEAK"
"MAPLE"
"RUSSET"

"PEKOE"
"SNUFF" BROWNS
"MANILLA"

Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS	6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Government Solicitor, Bombay.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
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LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same. The following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Gingerale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION.

MR. F. M. BUCKLAND, M. A.,
(ETON, AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD)
PREPARES PUPILS for the Public Sch
Terms 100 Guineas Per Annum. Laleham
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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and
TRIBUTIONS by the late GEO
MACKAY under the nom de p
ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BOMBAY.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor...Mr. H. STANLEY.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1889.

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,

Who will appear

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND,

In the beautiful Opera, in 3 Acts, of

M LA ASCOTT E

THE LUCK BRINGER.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

Box Office at Soundy's Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the season, or for any night during the season.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE BOMBAY HUNT,

AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

"DANDY DICK"

Will have another trial

ON FRIDAY, THE 1st MARCH, AT 9-30 P.M.

Cast as before.

Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

The Curtain will rise at 9-30 p.m.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE GREAT AMUSEMENT CARNIVAL.

TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY

MARCH 2ND.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.

Of the Renowned and Only.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

The Donators of Mihth & Music,

Introducing the following

CONGRESS OF STARS:

MONS. PROVO,

From the Alhambra Palace, London, introducing his inimitable feats of balancing a lighted kerosene lamp on the edge of a naked sword; juggling six balls at one time; bottle thrown in the air, and caught with the mouth on the edge of a plate; travelling coins round the top of an umbrella; plate-spinning extraordinary, with a coachman's whip; scabhard thrown in the air, and caught with the point of a bayonet, eccentric movements with wooden bricks, bottles, &c.

MISS ADA WALKER,

The Peerless Soprano Operatic Vocalist, etc

MISS NELLIE HARLEY,

The Beautiful Australian Character and Society Artist, Burlesque Actress, Dancer, &c.

MISS MAY HABGOOD.

The brilliant Solo Planiste and Accompaniste, from the Royal College of Music, London. Winner of the City of London Scholarship against 50 Competitors, at the age of 12 Years.

MISS LILLIE LINTON,

Commedienne, Song and Dance Entertainer and Jig Dancer.

MR. HARRY GILBERT,

The Great Minstrel Comedian Dancer, Motto Vocalist, &c.

MR. THOS. HUDSON,

The Renowned American Entertainer, Banjoist, Unrivalled Grotesque Dancer, &c.

The above combination will introduce

More Fun, More Music, More Comedy, More Songs, More Dances, More Puns, More Humor, More Meric, More Acts, More Antics, More Everything than has here to fore been presented.

Prices of Admission, Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.

Box Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open 8-15; Smiling begins 9 p.m.

C. S. SANDERSON, Business Agent.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat, Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.

Doors open on MONDAY at 4-45 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m every day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Members free.

Season Ticket .....Rs. 3.

Single Admission ..... 1.

☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.

More Members whom have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription if unpaid) at the door.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linens, Shikar Cloth, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had from the Depot No. 27, Hummum Street.

WARDEN & Co.

Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment, Mendow-street, Bombay.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી ખાનદેસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Thursday, the 14th March 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, *viz*:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1888.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation; but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1889, and to Fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજી જેઠાની ડ્યો

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th Feb., 1889.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 14th March 1889, both days inclusive.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000

PAID-UP.....£ 300,000

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.

Single Copy .....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 ding horse-keeper. Commission on ld, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions ling of horses will meet one beat to single and double harness ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse anagement of a thoroughly d every class of shoeing

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10

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Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CUTCH HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1888-89.

THE FIFTH CUTCH HORSE and CATTLE SHOW will be held on the 6th March, 1889, and the following days at Kharsara, in Bhuj.

PATRON.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHA RAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHA RAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI BAHADUR, G. C. I. E., RAO OF CUTCH.

COMMITTEE.

President, Col. F. M. HUNTER, C. B., C. S. I., Acting Political Agent, Cutch.

MEMBERS.

Prince Karansingji, C. I. E.	The Dewan of Cutch.
Prince Hunirji.	The Station Staff Officer, Bhuj.
Rana Jalamsingji.	The Revenue Commissioner.
Jadeja Rayaji.	The Police Commissioner.
Jadeja Jiaji.	
The Officer Commanding, Bhuj.	

JUDGES.

The Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, and three other gentlemen to be appointed hereafter.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch.

CUTCH HORSE SHOW 1888-89.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Rules for the guidance of the Judging Committee herewith published will be in force.

	PRIZES. 1st Krs.	2nd Krs.	3rd Krs.	4th Krs.	5th Krs.	6th Krs.	Total Krs.
CLASS I.							
Branded mares bred in India 14-1 and over in foal to or with foal at foot by Government stallion	200	150	100	75	50	25	600
CLASS II.							
The same under 14-1 and over 13-2.	100	75	50	25	...	...	250
CLASS III.							
The same 13-2 and under	75	50	25	20	...	...	170
CLASS IV.							
Colts and fillies under two years, sucklings excluded	75	50	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS V.							
Colts and fillies between 2 and 3 years, bred in the country	100	75	50	25	...	...	250
CLASS VI.							
Colts and fillies between 3 and 4 years, bred in the country	150	100	75	50	...	...	375
CLASS VII.							
Ponies 13-2 and under	75	50	25	20	...	...	170
CLASS VIII.							
All horses and mares over 14 not included in any other class	100	75	25	...	...	...	200
CLASS IX.							
All horses and mares suitable as Remounts for Cavalry and Police. Any horse or mare competing to be claimable for Rs. 700, age 4 to 7, height 14-1 or over	150	100	75	...	...	...	325
CLASS X.							
Galloways between 13-2 and 14	100	75	25	...	...	...	200
CLASS XI.							
Mules bred in this country	50	25	...	...	...	...	75
CLASS XII.							
Donkeys	40	30	20	...	...	...	90
CLASS XIII.							
Camels	125	100	75	50	...	...	350
						Total Korees..	3255

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch.

	PRIZES. 1st Krs.	2nd Krs.	3rd Krs.	4th Krs.	Total Krs.
CLASS I.					
Best bull, any breed, under 6 years	50	30	20	...	100
" " 4 "	35	25	15	...	75
" " 2 "	25	15	10	...	50
CLASS II.					
Best pair of trotting bullocks for Shigram, any breed	150	75	50	..	275
Best pair of bullocks for agricultural purposes	150	75	50	..	275
Bullock calf	35	25	15	...	75
CLASS III.					
Milch Cow	75	50	25	..	150
Heifer	40	30	20	10	100
CLASS IV.					
Best Bull-buffalo (Stallion)	50	31	20	..	100
CLASS V.					
Milch buffalo	75	50	25	..	150
Heifer	25	15	10	..	50
CLASS VI.					
Best He-goat (Stallion)	10	7	...	..	17
Best She-goat	17	10	7	..	34
CLASS VII.					
Best Ram (Stallion)	10	7	...	..	17
Best Ewe	17	10	7	..	31
CLASS VIII. Agricultural Implements.					
For the best collection of Agricultural Instruments, the property of one individual	75	50	25	...	150
For the best collection of Garden Tools, the property of one individual	75	50	25	...	150
				Total Korees..	1802

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch.

RULES.

I. Only *bona-fide* horse-breeders and dealers as also actual residents of Cutch will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The Judging Committee will decide as to the eligibility of Competitors. Prizes awarded to those declining money prize shall be in the form of Honorary Diploma.

II. A mare of 4 years of age or less, in foal or with foal at foot, the result of having been covered before 4 years of age, will not be eligible to compete.

III. No mares or stock will be allowed to compete as "Served by Government Stallions," or "got by Government Stallions," unless a certificate to that effect is produced by the exhibitor. These certificates are obtainable from officers in charge of Stallions.

IV. Intending exhibitors should reach Khasara on 6th March 1889, and immediately on arrival apply to the Secretary of the Judging Committee for a ticket or tickets as the case may be, stating the class in which they propose to compete. No entries will be received after this date.

V. They should, if possible, at least 2 weeks before the opening of the Exhibition, enumerate, in a letter to the Secretary, the exhibits which they mean to send with their description. The inability to send such information however, does not debar exhibitors from entering their Stock on 6th March 1889, but it is Particularly requested that they should use every endeavour to comply with the above.

VI. Each ticket will be worn by the animal as a token of its right to compete.

VII. When the tickets are given, the Secretary will name the date, hour and place at the Show, when and where horses, &c., should be brought for examination.

VIII. Prizes will be awarded on the day appointed by the President of the Judging Committee.

IX. A certificate (parwana) will be given to each winner of a prize.

X. Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the Stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted, and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed by the Judging Committee as worthy of them, as it is the desire of the Cutch Darbar to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in *any way* worthy of it.

XI. The system of marks will be adopted as follows:—

Soundness	25	All other Stock:—	
Power	25	Soundness	25
Quality	25	Power	25
Produce (if any)	25	Quality	25
		Action	25
Total	100	Total	100
If no produce, the total will be	75		

Marks for action have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committee are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes.

N. B.—The above Show may be taken advantage of by the Public as a Fair for the sale of all description of stock and arrangements will be made accordingly for pens outside the Show for any animals for sale brought by owners, and tickets stating their price will be issued to owners on application to the Secretary.

2. To constitute a gelding both testicles must have been excised.

3. Animals attending the Show will be supplied gratis with liberal rations of food during the time the Fair and Show last.

4. Fuel, earthen pots and accommodation will also be provided.

XII. Owners wishing to sell should apply to the Honorary Secretary who will supply them with tickets stating the fact, and the price asked.

XIII. No animal can receive more than two prizes.

XIV. Animals which have received prizes at the last two Shows cannot again take erizes in the same classes.

XV. Barren mares are ineligible for prizes except in Class X. A mare will be considered barren, if being ten years old and upwards and having been duly covered, she has had no produce within the last two years.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,

33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS AND FRESH ARRIVALS FOR SALE OR CIRCULATION.

	Rs. a.
The Adorable Heart of Jesus; by Father Joseph De Galliffet, S.J.	2 3
The Blessed will know each other in Heaven; by M. L'Abbe Elie Meric, D.D.	2 3
The Beauties of the Catholic Church; by Rev. Shadler	5 4
Catholic Controversy? A Reply to Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons"; by H. I. D. Ryder...	1 14
The First Principles of Knowledge; by John Rickaby, S.J.	3 12
God Knowable and Known; by Maurice Ronayne, S.J.	5 0
History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States; by John Gilmary Shea	8 8
History and Growth of Church Music; by the Rev Ethelfred L. Taunton	1 4
Instruction for New Confessors; by Rev Salvatori, S.J.	3 0
King, Prophet and Priest: or Lectures on the Catholic Church; by the Rev. H. C. Duke	5 0
Life of Mother Henrietta Kerr; by John Morris, S.J.	4 12
Life of Monseigneur De Merobe; by Lady Herbert	4 12
Miniature Lives of the Saints for Every Day in the Year; by Henry Sebastian Bowden of the Oratory, 2 vols., each	1 8
The Moral Philosophy (Ethics and Natural Law); by Joseph Rickaby, S.J.	3 12
Readings with the Saints; compiled from their Writings for the use of Priests, Religions, and Christians in the World; by a Priest of Diocese of Clifton	2 3
St. Teresa's Pater Noster; by Joseph Frassinetti	3 0
Six Sermons on Devotion to the Sacred Heart; by Rev. Ewald Bierbaum, D.D.	1 12
True Devotion to the Blessed Virgin; by the Blessed Louis Marie Gregnon DeMoufort	1 4

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay Rs.	Up-country. Rs.
For Newest Books, Two Vols. a week	12	24
For New and Old Books do.	9	18
For Old Books do.	6	12

The Selection should be made from the Weekly, Monthly and Quarterly list of Books issued by the Library.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—Large and Well-furnished Bungalow, Cragie Burn, Matheran, for the Hot Season 1889.—Apply to "DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co."

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED A BUNGALOW, at Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, for a term to be agreed. Rent moderate Suitable for three Bachelors, and available at once. Apply to G. W. ROUGHTON.

IF you want to save your Money and get the proper Value, Go to SHROFF BROTHERS, Cheapest House for Toys, Fancy Goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stationery, &c.

AMESS SECY. writes:—"We have always found your Cartridges very good," Eley 12, 14, 16 and 20 bores charged with C. and H. best No. 6 powder, chilled shot 4 best wads delivered carriage free to any railway station up to Bombay, per 1,000 Brown Rs. 85, Blue 87-8, Green 90. Charged with Schultz or Coppal white smokeless powder Rs. 15 per 1,000 extra. Early orders solicited. Cash V. P.—ELAHEE BUKSH & Co., Meerut.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

TRAMWAY GIRGAUM CARS.—From 1st March Cars will run every 5 MINUTES along the Girgaum Road between 8-15 a.m., and 7-15 p.m., (Sundays excepted).

THE "CZARINA," the "Ivory," the "Adelina Patti," the "Editorial," and the "Olga" Paper Shades, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69 Esplanade Road.

WANTED.—A Second-Class CERTIFICATED ENGINEER.—Apply to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., Fort, Bazar Gate.

WANTED.—A NATIVE GENTLEMAN, perfectly Competent to correspond in English, possessing a decent knowledge of Law and Administrative Experience and able to devote his whole time. Age about 35. Apply to "X.," care of this Office.

AN ENGLISHMAN, Good Correspondent, with spare time, (10 a.m. to 3 p.m.) seeks employment, moderate salary.—"CLERICUS," care of this paper.

A MINING and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (Certificated) now Managing a large Colliery in England, desires an Indian engagement; also understands Electrical Lighting and Signalling, Surveying, &c. Highest references. Some Testimonials may be seen at the Office of this Paper.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

REASONABLE and Good LODGINGS for a Family in an Airy House in Byculla. Apply to "CLARE," care of this office.

"FIREBRICKS."—Large Consignment per s.s. "LORD LONDONDERRY." Delivery in Dock. Apply to MR. MACBETH, Fort.

COMPOUND DAMIANA PILLS.—Highly useful in Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, and all other Nervous Disorders. Annas 12 a bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TOYS, DOLLS in great varieties, Mechanical Toys, Musical Toys, Inkstands, Decanters, Speaking Animals, Tin Toys, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., —MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents PHIPSON and Co.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 18, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MARCH 1889.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 100 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Benteak Timber.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, failing which on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th February, 1889.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1889, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1888.

2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To Elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To Appoint Auditors for the current year and to Fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Fort, No. 12, Hummum Street, Bombay.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to the 6th March 1889, both days inclusive.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE!

NEW REGISTERED

All White, Blue Lined.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS!

Fitted with Wicker Basket for Linen, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S

TABLE LINEN,

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Price List on Application.

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ROASTING JACKS!

No Kitchen Complete without One.

An invaluable adjunct to my

COOKING RANGES,

Furnished with Hooks for Game, &c.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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Specially Woven in one piece.

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LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£331,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£165,250.

RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.

For 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

" 6 do. at 4 per cent. " annum.

" 3 do. at 3 per cent. " annum.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS' Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.

REST..... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " .....4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven Valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. Apply at No. 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY, where Specifications and Drawings can be inspected, and other particulars obtained.

TO OFFICERS

OF THE

ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.

White do " 9 " 20 " "

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from Indi are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,

INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,

NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,

113, Collins' Street, W.,

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction sale at their rooms as follows—

1 case dress velvet.

1 " grass silk.

1 " bevelled glass mirrors.

5 " cotton trousering cloth.

6 casks Tuck's latest packing.

1 case 4 musical boxes.

1 " earthenware.

2 sets white and gold dinner services.

1 case 10 pocket sewing machines.

1 " containing gilt and fancy gallery borders.

1 handsome writing table, lot of teapoys, chairs, shelf, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, March 1, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

To be sold during March the valuable household property, horses carriage and garden, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.

Under instructions from the director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

5 ship's Chronometers.

The above are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong English built single seated office brougham in very good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 Second hand strong built phaeton in very good order.

1 bay C B Mare "Tantenus," 13-2½ high, 5 years old, good paces, and very clever over a country, carries a lady and is broken to harness, believed to be sound.

1 strong-built landau, with a pair of Australian gelding and harness.

2 bay Turcoman geldings, about 15 hands, quiet to ride and thoroughly trained as Cavalry troopers, lately belonging to H. E. the Governor's body-guard.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, single and double barrelled G. and P. F.B. L. guns, sword sticks, pistols, loaded and

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Art Exhibition (for native ladies).
"Dandy Dick," Novelty Theatre.
The Sobrab Woollen and Cotton Mills, 3 p. m.
Indian Manufacturing Company, 4 p. m.
Volunteer Ball, Town Hall.
Y.M.C.A., Mr. Frost's lecture on the "Battle of Life," 8-30 p. m.
Bombay Races, ordinaries, Race Stand, 4 p.m., and Locksley Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peshwa (s) and Umballa (s), from Calcutta; Ardbeg (s), Batoum; and Busheer (s), Marmagao.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th:—Neira (s), for Marmagao. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee and Coast; Malda (s), Calcutta and Coast; and Armenia (s), Marseilles.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Taif and the s s Busheer entered and the s s Armenia left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY RACES, 1889.—Ordinaries will be held at the Race Stand at 4 p.m. and the Locksley Hall at 9 p.m. this day.

POLO.—The game to-morrow will be:—Stripes—Mr. Prevost (capt.), Capt. Brooke, Mr. Venables, Mr. Holbrook, and Mr. Dixon. White—Capt. Phayre (capt.), Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Lock, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Phillips. To commence at 4-45.

THE DIXON MEMORIAL FUND.—We are asked to say that the subscription list for the Dixon Memorial Fund will close to-morrow, the 2nd inst., and that a meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday afternoon at King, King and Co.'s office, to decide as to the application of the fund.

"DANDY DICK" AT THE NOVELTY.—As will be seen from an advertisement, the amateur performance of the farcical comedy "Dandy Dick," which met with so much appreciation recently, is to be repeated this evening at the Novelty Theatre under the patronage of the Bombay Hunt for the benefit of the European General Hospital.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY:—"Originality, versatility, and refinement" are the three features which, as Mr. Thomas Hudson professes, characterise his "unique organisation;" and certainly, from the entertainments he has provided us with in the past, no fault could be found with him on that score. From the programme, too, which is to be submitted at the Novelty Theatre to-morrow evening, plenty of variety is promised. Of female talent there is abundance. There are Miss Ada Walker, soprano operatic vocalist; Miss Nellie Harley, burlesque actress and dancer; Miss Lily Linton, song and dance artist; and Miss Mary Habgood, pianiste. This latter lady hails from the Royal College of Music, London, and at the age of twelve years was winner against fifty competitors of the City of London scholarship. Then there are the veteran, Mr. Hudson himself, and Mr. Harry Gilbert who calls himself a "minstrel comedian, dancer, and motto vocalist." A variety show is never complete without a juggler or conjuror. At least it is seldom a company is found without one, the only drawback being that they generally, one and all, perform much the same "feats," many of which have become common with amateurs in amusing the youngsters at Christmas and birthday parties. Mr. Hudson will, however, introduce to Bombay to-morrow evening an entertainer in this line whom it will take a long time for other jugglers or amateurs to copy. Balancing a lighted lamp on the point of a sword, throwing a scabbard into the air and catching it on the point of a bayonet form a class of juggling which require a more than ordinary quickness of eye, and cannot be seen every day.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquest was opened by the Coroner yesterday at Emaumbarra Road into the circumstances attending the death of Parashram Crishna, aged about 40 years. From the evidence it appears that the deceased was a basket maker living at that locality and was addicted to drink. At 5 p.m. on Tuesday last he went out with his daughter-in-law, aged 8 years, to the house of her father in Pinjari Street, where, after having some *pan-supari*, the deceased, in company with the girl's father, went to a liquor shop, where he had three annas worth of country liquor. They then went to a toddy shop, where he treated the girl's father to three bottles of toddy, after which deceased was said to be slightly under the influence of liquor. About 9-45 p.m. on that day, while deceased and Bhagoo Gungaram, the girl's father, were walking along the Carnac Road, a man, whose name is unknown, came from behind and struck the deceased two blows on the head with a stick, which knocked him down and rendered him unconscious, after which the assailant absconded. Bhagoo shouted for help and a crowd collected. He then went and brought a rekla, when Bhagoo saw deceased lying in a pool of blood that was ssuing from a wound on the head. The injured man was immediately conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival, he was at once attended to by the House Surgeon, Mr. Easdon, who on examination found that the deceased had sustained a lacerated wound about an inch and a half in length on the left side of the forehead, exposing the bone. There were also two contused swellings on the right side of the head. The House Surgeon, after having dressed the wounds, asked the friends of the deceased to keep him in the hospital, as the injuries he had sustained were of a serious nature, and that he would likely die, but they declined to do so. The deceased was taken to his house, where he did not regain consciousness, and died on Wednesday. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry, to the 6th instant.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the HON. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

602—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ahmedbhai Habibbhai vs. Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another—Ardesir H and D, and Thakoredas, D and C. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Long Causes.

378-88—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahim bhai Alladinbhai—T D and Cama.—Part heard.
484-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoolla vs. The B B and C I R Co—Burder and B—Part heard.
425-88—Craigie, L and O—Sorabjee Cawasjee Kotewall vs. Framjee Muncherjee Madon—Ardeshir, H and D.
446-88—Ardeshir, H and D—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs. Sorabji Cawasjee Kotewall—Craigie, L and O.
369-88—T. A. Bland—Nalchund Velchand vs. Memon Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla—Jefferson, B. D. and K.
130-88—Janardhen G—Premjee Issur—vs. Cooverjee Cawasjee Jussawalla—Bomanjee and H.
235-88—Bomanjee and H.—Cooverjee Cawasjee Jussawalla vs. Premjee Issur—Janardhen G.
122-88—Payne, G and S—Meerali Soomar vs. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee—Tyabjee and D.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday—8-30 p.m. Communicants' Meeting.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·992
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	67·4
Relative humidity of Air	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N. ENE, W, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	183

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

King, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Kolhapur.
Bird, Captain, 8th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

FEBRUARY 27.

Swinton, Lt-Col, RA, on duty, from Bangalore.
Day, Surgeon, Madras, on leave, from Mandalay.
Blakeway, Lieut, 8th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

FEBRUARY 28.

Anderson, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Neemuch.
Ross, Col, 26th Bombay L I, on leave, from Poona.
McMahon, Lieut, Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Wellington.
Corkery, Surgeon, Madras, on leave, from Kamptee.
Gordon, Captain, Dublin Fus, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Lecky, Captain, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Lecky, Lieut, R H A, proceeding home on sick leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Hooper, Colonel, Madras Cavalry, to England.
Howard, Major, Rifle Brigade, from Depot, to Burma.
Smith, Capt, Hampshire Regt, on duty, to Burma.
Radford, Major, R A, on leave, to England.
Gambier, Lieut-Col, R E, on duty, to Karachi.
Marker, 2nd Lieut, Kings's Own Regt, on duty, to Karachi.
Bond, 2nd Lieut, K O Y L I, on duty, to Quetta.
Stevens, Colonel, 3rd Light Cavy, on sick leave, to England.
Whitehead, Major, K O Y L I, on leave, to Quetta.
Ross, Colonel, 28th Bombay N I, from leave, to Poona.
Noding, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Quetta.
King, Major, 13th Bombay N I, on duty, to Quetta.
Gunning Jones, 2nd Lieut S W Borderers on duty, to Ranikhet.
Budgen, Br.-Genl, Bombay Staff, on inspection duty, to Bhuj.
Thatcher, Captain, D A A G, for Musketry, on inspection duty, to Bhuj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 1, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade on Saturday, the 2nd March, at the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company, N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2. The prospectus of the Annual Rifle Meeting B B. & C. I. R. having been received can be seen at Head-Quarters. Match IX is open to all effecients of this Season and is fixed on 2nd March.

3. Vol. W. H. Bremer having rejoined the Corps is awarded his original No. 1777 and posted to "E". Company from this date.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2782 Vol. E. Sands, to "F." Company; and No. 2783 Vol. S. A. Samuel to "E". Company.

4. Officers of the Corps attending the Commandan t's dance this evening will wear Mess dress, other members red uniform without belts.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

For the week commencing 25th February 1889.

1. The Proficiency class will meet at Head-Quarters this evening at 6-30. p.m,

2. There will be no class firing at Coorla on Saturday.

3. There will be gun drill in the Arsenal compound at 5-45 p. m. to-day. All members who have not completed the necessary number of drills, are requested to attend.

4. On Saturday, the 2nd March, the Battery will proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the annual course of Gun Target practice. Fall in at the Municipal offices at 4 p. m. sharp. Dress, helmets, and uniform without belts or side arms. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra efficiency grant.

5. No. 127. Mr. H. T. Bayley having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 27th February.

6. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 2nd instant is granted to Gunner F. Turner.

7. Members attending the Ball given by Colonel Bayley this evening will wear Mess uniforms.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, FEB. 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon J W T Anderson, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for six months from date of quitting India, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Colonel J S D Bolton, Bombay Staff Corps. Pension service thirty-eighth year, commenced 25th May 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of quitting India, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieut J W C Hutchinson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 6th Punjab Infantry. Pension service eleventh year, commenced 22nd January 1889.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F D Mander, Infantry, three months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant F W Wodehouse, SC, one hundred and eighty-three days, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Surgeon-Major R Caldecott, I M S, in medical charge, 1st Regiment Central India Horse. Pension service twentieth year, commenced 28th December 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 15, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Captain J M Candy, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry. Pension service seventeenth year, commenced 2nd November 1888.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major J Parker, MD, IMS, Superintendent, Colaba Lunatic Asylum, Bombay.

The Services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—

Lieutenant C E Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Cavalry.
Lieutenant P T Bell, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.
Lieutenant N A H Budd, 12th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Conductor G Robinson, Unattached List.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Colonel C Swinhoe, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, First Class. Pension service thirty second year, commenced 18th December 1888.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs under Rule 1 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major J MacGregor, MD, I M S, in medical charge, 20th Bombay Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H N Midwinter, M A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate from 20th April 1889.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J M Hunter and Mr P S V FitzGerald respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Political Agent in Charge Halar Prant, Kathiawar, on the 9th February 1889, before office hours.

Captain G B O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for sixty days with effect from such date in March next as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Frederick, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, is allowed to resign his appointment, with effect from 15th September 1888.

Mr. Khushiram Khatanmal, acting Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, is appointed to be substantive *pro tem*. Registrar of that Court from the date of Mr Frederick's resignation till relieved by Mr Gurbamal Mangharsing.

Mr. Gurbamal Mangharsing is appointed to be substantive *pro tem*. Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, from the date of his taking over charge from Mr Khushiram Khatanmal.

A'zam Keshav Sakharam, acting Head Karkun of taluka Bassein in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedures, 1882, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dahanu in the Thana District on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vaikunt Wag relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in the Kanara District on the 6th instant, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Vasudeo Daji Joglekar and Rao Saheb Narayen Balkrishna Muzumdar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kumta in the Kanara District on the 9th instant, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vasudeo Daji Joglekar assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in the Kanara District on the 11th instant, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malvan in the Ratnagiri District on the 13th instant, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Balaji Mahadeo Ketkar assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judges' Court at Baramati in the Poona District on the 13th instant, before office hours.

Messrs A K Oliver and G Jacob respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court Appellate Side on the 18th instant, before office hours.

Mr G Druitt, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for six months.

Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Broach on the 18th instant, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande and Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Muddebihal in the Sholapur-Bijapur District on the 2nd instant, after office hours.

A'zam Waman Abaji, acting Mamlatdar of Amalner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar and Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri District on the 16th instant, in the forenoon.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 790, dated 11th February 1889, Mr W L Souter is appointed on being relieved of the office of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, to act as Assistant superintendent of Police in the Satara District.

Mr Souter is also appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Satara District, with effect from the date of Colonel Codrington's departure on leave till his return to duty, or until further orders.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court, to have effect on and from 1st instant, during the absence on leave without pay of Mr C E Fox, or until further orders:—

Mr G H Farran to be substantive pro tem, Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer.

Mr C A Turner to be substantive pro tem Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer.

Rao Saheb Govind Wasudeo Kanitkar assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judges' Court at Dhanu in the Thana District on the 18th instant, before office hours.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Lalubhai Bhaishankar acting Mahalkari of petha Mahal Modasa in the Ahmedabad District, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Vithal Narayan Pathak, MA, to be Head Master, Poona High School, and to act as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College till further orders.

With reference to Government Notification No. 276 A, dated the 9th instant, it is hereby notified that Messrs R G Oxenham and F G Selby respectively delivered over and received charge of the Principalship of the Deccan College on the 6th instant, during office hours, before noon.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is please, to appoint Brigade-Surgeon D. E. Hughes, M. D, F R C S, to act as Professor of Medicine, Gran. Medical College, from date of taking charge.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Panch Mahals District.

Mr. Dalsukhdas Bechardas, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Jhalod, from 24th November 1888 to 2nd January 1889.

Thana District.

M. Anant Vithal, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, from 5th to 10th December 1888.

Hyderabad District.

Mr Mahamad Sileman valad Ahmed, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Tando Bago, on 12th and 13th November 1888.

Mr Nebhraj valad Wasanmal, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Tando Bago, from 14th November to 11th December 1888

Mr Basomal valad Thakurdas, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Hala, from 22nd October to 7th November 1888.

Mr. Abdul Husein valad Khair Mahamad, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Hala, from 8th to 22nd November 1888.

Mr Mahabubrai valad Jethmal, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Moro, from 11th to 16th November 1888.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Nasik District.

Mr Eknath Sakharam, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Baglan, from 17th October 1888 to 5th January 1889.

Poona District.

Mr Shivram Balkrishna, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Maval, from 30th November to 2nd December 1888.

Mr Martand Shripat, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Junnar, from 5th to 11th December 1888.

Belgaum District.

Mr Ramchandra Appaji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Hukeri, from 9th November to 23rd December 1888.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Wingate, C S, C I E, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr Wingate is allowed furlough for eighteen months from the 1st April 1889 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F H A Hill, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and five days.

Mr E J Ebden, C S, Collector of Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 19th March 1889, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Mr Varajlal Nathu, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhandhuka, from 14th to 20th January 1889.

Thar and Parkar District.

Mr Gurmukhdas Kialdass, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Mitti, from 21st November to 19th December 1888.

Mr Girdharimal Mulram, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Sanghar, from 5th June to 8th November 1888.

Aden District.

Mr Jamsedji Pestanji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Aden, from 4th November 1888 to 27th January 1889.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Panch Mahals District.

Mr Motilal Vajubhai, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kalol, from 16th to 22nd January 1889.

Thana District.

Mr Ramkrishna Vinayak, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Umbargaon, from 26th to 29th January 1889.

Ahmednagar District.

Mr Ganesh Hari, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Nevasa from 17th to 20th January 1889.

Mr Waman Vishvanath, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Nevasa, from 21st to 31st January 1889.

Satara District.

Mr Chinto Raghunath, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Khatav, from 6th to 15th January 1889.

Belgaum District.

Mr Ramchandra Appaji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Hukeri, from 27th to 30th January 1889.

Dharwar District.

Mr Rango Bhimrao, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Ron, from 21st to 23rd January 1889.

Bijapur District.

Mr Datto Sakharam, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Badami, from 5th to 13th January 1889.

Mr Rango Bapuji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Muddebihal, from 9th to 22nd January 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon J W T Anderson to be Civil Surgeon, Aden.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brigade-Surgeon D E Hughes, M D, F R C S (Ed), to act as Second Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, from date of taking charge, and with effect from date of departure on leave of Surgeon-Major G Waters, L R C S, L R C P, to act as First Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvala, L M and S, has been appointed to act as Teacher in the Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from 8th February 1889, before office hours, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon J E Bocarro, L M and S, who has been granted privilege leave.

Assistant Surgeon Pirozsha Palanji Mullan, L M and S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 31st January 1889, after office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Howard, M Inst CE, Chief Engineer, First Class (temporary ran), is allowed furlough, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, from 5th April 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Ahmedabad and at Nadiad from the 13th May to the 2nd June 1889, both days inclusive, and of the Court of Small Causes at Poona from the 24th April to the 14th May 1889 inclusive.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Khan Bahadur J M Cursetji delivered over and Rao Bahadur A G Kotwal received charge of the office of District Deputy Collector, Thana, on the 15th instant, in the forenoon.

Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai delivered over and Mr G W Cotgrave received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Thana, on the 9th instant, in the afternoon.

Colonel P H LeGeyt delivered over and Lieutenant-Colonel H L Nutt received charge of the office of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, on the 19th instant, in the afternoon.

A'zam Anandrao Bhaskar Pradhan, Head Karkun, Kalyan, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bhiwndi in the Thana District, during the absence of Rao Saheb Anna Gopal appointed to act as District Deputy Collector, Thana, or until further orders.

Mr L H Spence delivered over and Mr W Allen received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Kaira, on the 20th instant, in the afternoon.

M J H Todd, Acting Collector of Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days under Section 74 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition, from the 27th instant.

Central Division.

Mr Grey, Inspector of Police, Fourth Grade, having been lent to Kathiawar, the following promotion is made:—

Rao Saheb Sangappa Sidappa, substantive por ten Fifth Grade Inspector of Police, is appointed to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade in place of Mr Grey.

Mr Shrikrishna Gopinath, Deputy Accountant in the office of the Collector of Poona, is appointed to act as Head Accountant in the same office during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Bhikaji Ganesh Marathe, or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr W Hurst, Distillery Inspector, Dhulia, is allowed to draw the full pay of his appointment, viz, Rs. 250, with effect from the 1st January 1889.

Mr Vaziralli Amiralli, Abkari Inspector, Khandesh District, in the Rs. 75 grade, has been allowed sick leave for one month, with effect from the 30th ultimo.

Niyazuddin valad Amiruddin, Abkari Sub-Inspector on Rs. 25 in the Khandesh District, is appointed to act in the Rs. 75 grade, and is posted to the charge of the distillery in the Dangs, with effect from the 1st January last.

Messrs F A Hill and W E Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium Bombay, on the 23rd instant, after office hours.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Anant Bhikaji, Public Vaccinator, Bombay city, was granted privilege leave from 18th February to 31st March 1889 inclusive.

Narayan Krishnaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Junnar Taluka, Poona Zilla, is reduced to Third Grade, with effect from 23rd January 1889, and transferred to Ratnagiri Talooka vice Anant Balkrishna, promoted.

Anant Balkrishna, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Taluka, is promoted to Second Grade, with effect from 23rd January 1889, and transferred to Junnar Taluka, Poona Zilla, on public grounds, vice Narayan Krishnaji, reduced.

Sadashiv Krishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, is reappointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, and posted to Khed Taluka, Poona Zilla, with effect from 1st March 1889.

Shankar Ganesh, substantive por tem. Municipal Vaccinator, Vingurla Town, Ratnagiri Zilla, is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, from 1st March 1889.

Govind Keshav, substantive pro tem Third Grade Vaccinator, Khed Taluka, Poona Zilla, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla Town, Ratnagiri Zilla, from 1st March 1889.

Wamon Wasudev, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 2nd February to 1st April 1889 inclusive, and Mahadev Gopal, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

The following transfers are made on public grounds with effect from 13th February 1889, after office hours:—

Shaik Ismail, Municipal Vaccinator, Belgaum Town to be Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chikod Taluka.

Sayad Akbar, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chikodi Taluka, to be Municipal Vaccinator, Belgaum Town.

ONE of the most interesting incidents in the Prince of Wales's recent party at Sandringham, says a home contemporary, was the introduction of the phonograph. "Now," said the Prince, after a little music in the drawing-room, "let us have the phonograph. I hope that you have brought Mr. Gladstone's voice with you. I should like to hear that, and so I am sure would Lord Salisbury." "I should indeed," said the Premier. The famous "Gladstone to Edison" phonogram was put on, and the sonorous voice echoed through the room. "Ha ha!" laughed the Premier, "I should know that grand old voice anywhere!" "Bravo, Mr. Gladstone!" said His Highness, when the voice had finished speaking. Would His Highness now in turn be gracious enough to address some words to the phonograph, that the voice of the heir to the throne might be embalmed for ages? With pleasure. It is not given to every Prince to speak in epigrams, but His Highness says a pretty thing prettily. He said that he was charmed, and something more to the same effect. Suffice it to record that His Highness was charmed. The Princess then took up the speaking-tube; and, frank and natural as always, said:—"You are the most wonderful instrument I have ever seen or heard of. I wish that I might have one like you for my own." The Empress Frederick was content to see and hear. "Great Salisbury" followed the Princess. What an excellent thing it is, upon occasion, to have the courtier's gift! His Lordship had listened to the fine, impressive message of Mr. Gladstone. What more natural than that he also should wish to say something which, "through Reuter's agency," might be carried to the Poles? But, no, "Great Salisbury" never for an instant lost consciousness of his august surroundings. Time and scene alike were unfitting for an heroic utterance. The Premier took up the tube, and breathed rather than spoke into it:—"I can add nothing to what has been so perfectly expressed by His Royal Highness and the Princess.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Col B Smith — Mr Monk
Capt and Mrs Bird — Mr St Clair Grant

FOR LONDON.

Mr H T W Place — Mr R E Tiuman
Mrs de Courcy Hamilton — Mr W H Bowlay
Mr W Trick — Mr Schallay
Mr Golding — Mr Rushby
Mr J Crowley — Mr Trevelyan
Mr Shute — Col Hon and Mrs Talbot
Mr C Wales — Mr H W Lewis
Mr W H Hart — Mr R Loveday
Mr G Benson — Mr W M Clark

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Twedie — Col Conway-Gordon
Hon Mr Justice O'Kinealy — Capt B Lee Warner
Mr F Peterson — Mr C Bunbury
Mr K H Stephen — Mrs Reid
Mr Ash

FOR ADEN.—MRS H O'CONNOR.

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. H. Wyatt, 5th March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Leatham, two Misses Leatham Mr and Mrs M V Charrington, Captain and Mrs. Coles and child, Mr and Mrs Biddington, Mr Cohen, Mrs Cash, Miss Manning, Mr Cash, Mr and Mrs Lyon, Miss Lyon, Baron and Baroness Campbell, Mrs Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr Hutchinson, Miss Mason, Miss Burness, Mr Scott, Mr Jamsetjee N Tata, Mr Norman Taylor, Mr G Gilligan, Mr Hawker, Mr Spitta, Mr P R Valladares, Mrs Jones, Mr Jones, Mrs Greig and infant, Miss Sellon, Mr Richmond Brown, Dr and Mrs Hunt, Mr Cavaghan and child, Mr and Mrs J Sanders, Col and Mrs Harcourt, Mr W E Clark, Mr Roger, Mr and Mrs W Cooke, Mrs Riddley and 3 children, Mrs C Moore, Mrs Seva Ram, Miss Arathoon, Miss Bolton, Mr W B Liddell, Mr and Mrs Ferdriaux, Mr J Stalkartt, Mr and Mrs F Dod, Mr G Christy, Mrs Stewart, Mr Hindley Mr W Martindale, Mrs Downing and 3 children, Mr S L Foddy, Mr Halloway, Mrs and Miss Sherlock Hubbard, Mr Mac Maham, Mr G B Williams, Lord Ancram, Hon W Montague, Mr A Sim, Miss Holme, Mr, Mrs and Miss Woolworth and child, Mr Herbet, Mr and Mr J K Tyers and 3 children, Revd G H Ellison, Mrs Rowbotham, Mr J K Gale, Dr and Miss Waters, Miss Hawker, Major T D Battye, Mrs Taylor, Mrs Rudston Brown, Mr McVicar Smith, Mrs D P Masson, and Mr Hart.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr A Murcott, Mr Allibless, Mr C H Dady, Mr and Mrs E A Thurburn, Mr T G Oakshott, Miss Oakshott, Mr H Berners, Mr and Mrs D Jardine Jardine, Col K W Smyth, Mr and Mrs F Jourdon, Col and Mrs Bartholomew and child, Mr J Smith, Mr Pfierringer, Col and Mrs Westmacott, Mr Bartlett, Miss Watson, Mr P Coleman, Mr Howell and Mr Massey.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Dewhurst, Mr and Mrs Corbett, Miss Corbett, and Mr H G Corbett.

FOR ADEN.—Mr C Dinshaw Adenwalla.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 15th March, 1889

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr S S Britain, Mr P G Self, Mr C F Self, Major G F Guyan, Dr Gallwey and Mr Tweedie.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Sevmourkeay, Governess and two children, and C H Platt.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr J Robinson, Rev and Mrs Fairly Daly, Mr Lee-Warner, Mrs Richey, Mr Richey (Junior), Mr Graham, Col. and Mrs Hay, Mr and Mrs Kelcher, Lieut-Col and Mrs Elliot, and Co. Hay.

Per s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, 22nd March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs W P Warburton and child, Mr and Mrs J Henderson, Mr and Mrs C E Romilly, Mrs Eden, 4 children and infant, Mr and Mrs F G Ashton, Mrs Gardiner, Miss Gardiner and 3 children, Mrs Bayley, 2 children and infant, Mrs Forrest, 2 children and 2 infants, Col and Mrs Bannerman, 2 Misses Bannerman, Mrs Drury, Miss Sharp, Mr and Mrs Hadenfeldt, Capt Welchman King, Rev and Mrs Jackson, Mrs Gerard, Mr A Molle, Capt Archdale, Mr F G Hodgson, Mr T Harwood, Mr R Harwood and son, Mr and Mrs Ashurst, Rev and Mrs New on and 6 children, Miss Bland, Mrs MacCarthy, Mr J W Thomas, Mrs A P Hare and child, Rev and Mrs J E Chandler, Miss Chandler, Mrs Guilford, 2 children and infant, Miss Briggs, Mr Schmatz, Miss Aitken, Miss Marsden, Miss Elm, Mrs Bosanquet, Mr F Heller, and Col M M T Horsford.

FOR BRINDISI.—Miss R Hervey, Miss Hervey, Mr F J Kingsley, Mrs Cleghorn, Mr and Mrs G W Allen, Mr Allan E Batchelor, Mr C M Macdonald, Mr. Smith, Mr J O Henderson, Mrs Herbert Pike, Mr H B Hedenstedt, H R H Duke of Orleans, Col F de Parseval, Mr Fearing, Mr Johnson, Mrs Wiseman, Miss Chubb, Mr and Mrs Tremlett, Rev B H Skelton and Mr Brann

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution will be held on TUESDAY, 5th March, at Half-past Five o'clock p.m. in the New School Building, Esplanade The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., will preside.

BUSINESS:

To Receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1888.

To Declare the Election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The Proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

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FOR

1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

THE scarcity of Money is still the most noticeable item in our weekly budget of commercial news, affecting as it does, more or less, all the branches of our trade. There has been less doing in Cotton than during the previous week, but prices have kept steady upon the whole in presence of very abundant supplies of the new crop, which now show an excess of some 322,000 bales over the arrivals at the same time last season. Wheat and Seeds have remained inactive. Exchange has been steady when not firm during the greater part of the week, though with but little business passing; but latterly the market has become weak in sympathy with Silver. Rates have fluctuated but slightly, and close on about the same level as last Thursday's quotations. Government Paper has been unsettled, but has declined on the whole, and Fours are ⅜ per cent. lower than they were a week ago, after touching a decline of ⅝ per cent. Freights have been firm and advancing, but with business restricted at times by the high rates demanded by holders of tonnage. We can report no improvement in the Import Market either in ready or arrival business; and in the former branch the continued pressure with regard to money is making itself felt in lower prices.

MONEY.—The Statement of the Bank of Bombay issued at the beginning of the week showed an increase in the Cash Balance of over 16 lakhs, due to large private Deposits; for though the balance was helped by a considerable decrease in Discounts, an increase in Loans went far to counterbalance this gain. The net falling off in the trade demand, however, was represented by some 20¼ lakhs; and we may conclude that there has meantime been no very great demand made upon the Bank's resources, as the minimum rate has been allowed to remain at 12 per cent. But if there has been a somewhat easier feeling in the higher finnancial circles during the past wek, the relief has not yet reached the lower strata of trade to any extent, and the scarcity of money in the Bazaar is still causing great inconvenience, and in some quarters trouble.

EXCHANGE closed firm for the mail last Friday. Business was done early in the day at 1s. 4 25-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for the 1st March, but the rate, after a solitary transaction, became 1s. 4 13-16d. for that delivery and 1-32d. lower per mail for the month. Bank Wire Transfer was quoted for this mail at 1s 4 19-32d. and for the Monsoon at 1s. 4½d. The market opened on the following day at 1-32d below Friday's closing quotations all round, and the feeling thereafter was quiet but steady, with little business doing on any line, forward rates being quoted the same as on Saturday. There was no change on Monday, the market remaining steady throughout the day at the previous quotions for Bank and Mercantile Paper. Some of the latter came out at 1s. 4 13-16d. for ready 3 months' sight Credits, and 1-32d. lower per mail for March and 1s. 4⅜d. for early April. On Tuesday the Market opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in Bank demand and Telegraphic and of 1-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits, only one Bank, however, having been a seller at the extreme rates, which were soon lost, the rise remaining at 1-32d. all round to the close. Merchants' Bills did not come out to any extent, and enquiry for Bank Paper was trifling. Three months' sight Credits were quoted for the last mail in March at 1s. 4 11-16d. and at 1s. 4 9-16d. to 1s. 4 17-32d. for May delivery. A weaker limited feeling was manifested yesterday owing to the fall in Silver at home, and a decline of 1-32d. all round was now established. Business, however, was very limited. Some Bank Demand for May delivery was done at 1s. 4 5-16d. and Credits were quoted for the end of March at 1s. 4 11-16d. at 1s. 4⅜d. to 1s. 4 19-32d. for April and 1s. 4 17-32d. for May delivery. The usual telegram to hand this morning reported the allotment of 4½ lakhs of Council Bills, and 34 lakhs of Wire Transers to the three Presidencies at 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4 19-32d. respectively, and an extra lakh of the latter on Bombay at 1s. 4-58d.; and this market has since been very quiet at yesterday's rates, Merchants' Bills being very scarce, and very little business doing generally. The following are the closing quotations for ready transactions:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Do. 4	do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Credits 3	do.	1s. 4 13 16 to 25-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Documents 3	do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Francs 3	do.	1·77½	"
Do. 6	do.	1·79	"

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 20th Feb. 1889	Rs.	57,31,993
Silver received during the week		24,77,280
	Rs.	82 09,278
New coin paid during the week		18,01,202
	Rs.	64,08,076
Silver belonging to private individuals		14,74,715
	Rs.	78,82,791
Last week		76,10,802

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak when our last mail left, and rates had declined in all positions. The cash price of Fours on Friday afternoon was 97 13-16, while for Account rates had receded to 97 13-16 for the 2nd March and to 98¼ for the 30th March settlement with little doing on any line. Next day there was a further drop of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. in Fours, which declined to 97 11-16 for cash and to 97⅜ for the 2nd March account and to 98¼ for the 30th March settlement, with buyers on the last two lines at the quoted rates. On Monday, the "bears" having got the market in their hands, a further decline of 3-16 per cent. from Saturday's closing rates took place. The cash price was quoted at 97½ during a part of the day, but subsequently became 97⅜, at which it remained some time with the 2nd March account quoted at the same rate and the 30th March at 97 15-16, with a good deal doing on the last line, but closed at 97½ again. There was a reaction in the market on Tuesday, the cash and near account rate advancing to 97⅝ and that for the 30th March to 98¼, with a good deal doing for the more distant account. Yesterday, although the market was rather quiet than otherwise as to the amount of business passing, a further advance of ⅛ per cent. in the more distant and of ¼ cent. in the nearer position was established in Four per cents. The cash rate was at one time quoted at 97 15-16; but the closing price was 1-16 lower, with the near account also at 97⅜, and the 30th March at 98⅛.

To-day the market was quiet, although the early March settlement falls the day after to-morrow, and the cash and near account rate has been ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. lower, at 97⅜, while for the 30th March account ⅛ per cent less has been quoted, at 98¼. For 4½ per cents 102½ to 103 has been named throughout the week, but the rate has been nominal in the absence of business of importance.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 106. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 96.

SHARES have been neglected for the most part, and only a few transactions in Mill and Press Scrip have transpired day by day. The fluctuations in price have been consequently few, and compared with our quotations of last Thursday, we have this evening only to make the following alterations:—Hyderabad Deccan Mill shares have advanced Rs. 25, Alliance, and Morarji Gokaldas are Rs. 15 higher, New Great Eastern have advanced Rs. 5, and Ripon Rs. 2½. Indian Manufacturing, on the other hand, are Rs. 30 lower, Khatao Mucconji are Rs. 7½ down; and Coorla and Hindustan have declined Rs. 2½ each. In Press shares, Bellary have declined Rs. 50 and New Berar Rs. 10. Colaba have advanced Rs. 20, Bombay Rs. 7. and Mofussil Rs. 2½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been no change of importance in the position of *Grey Goods* during the past week. If money at one time showed some signs of greater ease, buyers have practically been unaffected by it, and in no better position than before to make their intended purchases; for what up-country buyers require is long credit, and this, under present circumstances, dealers are not prepared to grant. Prices, though nominally unchanged, are in practice gradually giving way little by little. We have no change whatever to report in *Bleached, Turkey Red, Dyed, Printed*, or *Local* Goods. The clearance of imported goods for the week is estimated at 2,200 packages; that of local goods at about 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* is quiet with only a small business passing, but prices are unchanged. Advices from China give 7,000 bales of *Local Spinnings* as the sales for the fortnight ending on last Monday, with Exchange at Rs 220. Buyers for the China market find it difficult just now to take delivery of lots purchased some time back for February delivery; and some of them have received notice that 12 per cent. interest will be charged on the overdue time. Ready lots are for sale at 1-16 to 3-32 anna under market rates; and the market closes quiet with very little doing at the following official quotations, which are called nominal. The rates for the week are put down at about 1,100 bales.

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 5 1-16	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	5⅛	" 5¼	"
"	" 10s	" "	5¼	" 5⅜	"
"	" 12s	" "	5 9-16	" 5 13-16	"
"	" 16s	" "	6⅜	" 6½	"
"	" 20s	" "	6⅜	" 6½	"
"	" 24s	" "	7⅛	" 7⅜	"
"	" 30s	" "	7¼	" 8¼	"

METALS.—*Tile Copper* is 8 annas per cwt. lower, but Braziers is unchanged. The market generally is quiet with little enquiry, and only a small business doing. *Yellow Metal* is dull and prices have declined Re. 1 per cwt. *Iron* is quiet and only a moderate business is reported at last week's rates.

COALS.—This market has been steady during the past week, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals, the supplies both for this and the previous month being unprecedentedly large and estimated at 87,000 tons. The visible supply, however, is now considerably reduced and shipments during this month small; for March also it is supposed that shipments will be on a reduced scale, a large line of Powell's Duffryn for ready and March shipment was done at Rs. 23¾. Davison's West Hartley is now in better request, it being comparatively cheaper in price than Powell's; consumers are therefore inquiring for that description at Rs. 20½ per ton. A cargo of South Yorkshire, February shipment, has been placed at Rs. 20¼ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The considerable business in this staple which was passing when last mail left became small on the following day, and the week closed with little enquiry from any quarter, but with prices unchanged and steady at the previous quotations. The market re-opened on Monday with a quiet feeling, and only a moderate business was done on about the basis of last week's closing rates; and thereafter, advices to hand by wire having been of a somewhat tame character and supplies here very abundant, this market continued quiet in tone with only small or at most moderate transactions taking place from day to day, but prices on the whole are pretty steadily maintained. Exporting houses have been much less in the Market than they were last week and from local consumers there has been a falling off in demand. Julgaum heads the list this week, with purchases aggregating some 2,500 to 3,000 bales at Rs. 195-205; Bengals coming next at Rs. 173-95. The bulk of the balance is made up of Oomra, descriptions, including Dhulia, at Rs. 191-97; Akola at Rs. 196-98, Pachora at Rs. 196-203, Khangaum at Rs. 193-206; Oomra proper at Rs. 193, and Nugger at Rs. 200. Several parcels of Mowa changed hands at Rs. 215-16 and some Hingunghat was taken at Rs. 218 per candy. Some arrival business in "Fully Good" Bhownuggur for April delivery at Rs. 214 is reported, but there has been little enquiry for forward contracts even amongst native operators. The market closed steady this evening with Broach and Oomras Re. 1 per candy lower than our last weekly quotations, but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop during the past week have been 79,900 bales against 53,300 bales received during the corresponding period last year; and from the commencement of the season the arrivals are now 321,750 bales heavier than they were in 1887-88 for the same time.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without Commission, viz:—

New Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 198	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 185	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	" 176	= 3¾.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 214	= 4¾d.
Do. Good	" 206	= 4 15-32d.
Do Fully Good Fair "	" 199	= 4 11-32d.
Khandeish Fully Good	" 201	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Good	" 199	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	" 189	= 4¼d.
Belatee, Fine	" 202	= 4½.
Do. Fully Good	" 196	= 4 9 32d.
Do. Good	" 190	= 4 5 32 1.
Broach Fine (March)	" 240	= 5 5-32d.
Do. Good	" 228	= 4 29-32d.
Dhollera Fine (April)	" 223	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 211	= 4¾d.
" Do Good "	" 206	= 4 7-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (May)	" 212	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good "	" 200	= 4 11-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89. Bales.	Season. 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	144,700	122,400
Berar	232,300	87,300
Khandeish	154,300	111,000
Barsi and Nugger	40,000	24,700
Hingunghaut	22,600	450
Dhollera	37,700	25,000
Broach	82,300	13,000
Persian and Sind	8,000	16,300
	721,900	400,150

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	80,167	58,659	47,797
From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	593,389	329,816	346,356
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	32,590	17,355	22,200
From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	325,432	155,102	185,053
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	912	340	719
From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	6,229	6,773	5,966

WHEAT has been quiet when not dull throughout the week, and only a small business has been reported daily; but prices have not changed for any description since last Thursday.

SEEDS were dull and declining on last mail day, and prices both of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* gave way to the extent of 2 annas per cwt. This reduction did not attract many buyers, however but next day there was some recovery, and the market has since been quiet but steady at the following quotations:—

	Rs.
Linseed	6- 1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	6-14-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	6-10-0 "
Do. Red do.	6- 6-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat—For the week	53,921	90,345	86,575
" From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	846,726	592,904	1,082,524
Linseed—For the week	47,964	40,968	51,300
" From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	262,606	301,584	270,901
Rapeseed—For the week	10,275	2,199	832
" From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	106,628	25,543	22,305
Gingelly Seed for the week	28,149	26,755	47,359
" From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	391,755	400,419	422,590

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	43,651	50,664	93,818
" From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	1,267,120	424,541	1,339,618
Linseed—For the week	51,881	69,539	51,235
" From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	353,591	315,370	219,096
Rapeseed—For the week	19,733	4,891	1,010
" From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	281,349	69,463	65,416
Gingelly Seed—For the week	25,331	19,641	22,750
" From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	350,499	374,597	283,884

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12
Carolas	" 250
Mexican Dollars	" 221
Five-Franc Pieces	"
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 106-5
Gold Leaf	" 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 ozs. English, 100 touch	" 23-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-5
Pekin	" 22-14

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BELGAUM.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—February 25, at Belgaum, the wife of Hugh Murray, Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GREANY—WINGATE—February 25, at S. Mary's Church, Belgaum, by the Rev. W. Wingate, M.A., Chaplain of Belgaum, brother of the bride, Surgeon-Major John Philip Greany, M.D., I.M.D., to Agnes Norah, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Wingate, Esq., of Broadfield, Renfrewshire, N. B.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1889.

THERE is at least one question connected with the mill industry of which Bombay and Manchester can take the same view. Not long since the Manchester papers were discussing with a good deal of energy the question of the prevention of the smoke nuisance, and though our Bombay sky is never obscured as the sky of the Lancashire towns is with the products of imperfect combustion, it is certain that a purer atmosphere might be got than now prevails in the neighbourhood of our mills if the precautions against smoke that science has long since supplied were made use of. The data for estimating the extent of the nuisance in Bombay are not perhaps very abundant at present. But despite tall chimneys and an air space around our mills which is altogether unknown in the Lancashire manufacturing towns, the atmosphere in that part of the town is always more or less charged with black smoke, and it would be possible to point out mills from which the smoke escapes almost at ground level. The general atmospheric result can be estimated by looking northward over Bombay on a Sunday when the mills happen not to be at work, and contrasting the prospect with that which is presented on a working day. An analysis of the air outside a mill under the same contrasting conditions would give the result in a specific form, and it would be worth while for the health authorities to undertake the task. The nuisance, if it has not yet become serious, will grow with the rapid and continuous growth of our local industries, and it may be necessary for the Government, in reporting upon the question of Factory legislation, to include in the recommendations which they may make for the bettter sanitation of our mills and factories some suggestion for dealing with this difficulty. In Manchester the nuisance has become serious, and one of the writers who has taken part in the discussion, and who writes from the Laboratory of the Royal Institution, observes that black smoke is a great curse to any neighbourhood in which it is produced, and that if this be properly impressed on manufacturers they will adopt means for preventing it without recourse to any stringent law. In some of the English towns, but apparently not in Manchester, the Municipality have put in operation the facultative provisions of the general law which deal with the smoke nuisance. Under these provisions a manufacturer is liable to a fine if black smoke is emitted from his chimney for more than five minutes at a time. Where the Municipality fails to exercise its powers in this regard the result may be seen in such a state of things as that against which the correspondents in the Manchester papers have been so energetically protesting.

Legal restraints upon the emission of smoke, it should be distinctly understood, are not in any degree provisions in restraint of industry. The simple truth is that smoke is wasteful, and the money spent in preventing it is money usefully and economically employed. Smoke, after all, falls under a definition very much like Lord Palmerston's definition of dirt as "matter in the wrong place." Smoke is really fuel in the wrong place. Wherever visible smoke escapes from a factory chimney it indicates that part of the fuel that was intended for the production of heat is escaping unburnt without having accomplished its purpose. Smoke, therefore, defined as shortly as possible, is waste, and deleterious waste into the bargain. And it is waste which the Bombay millowner can less afford than his competitor in England. Coal in Bombay costs between two and three times as much as in Lancashire, and if there is an item in his expenditure in which he ought to be economical here it is fuel. Nor is it the incentive to economy alone which should urge local manufacturers to reduce the smoke from their mills to a minimum. The conditions under which coal is burnt here are in some important respects especially favourable to good combustion. In cotton mills coal is burnt in large fires, where a free and steady draught is easily obtainable. Moreover, as the steam power required is uniform throughout the day, the rate of stoking may be kept uniform, so that the condition of the fires may correspond with the demand for steam. The coal, too, that is used in Bombay, though smokeless anthracite is too dear to be economical, is relatively of the best. "Cheap and nasty" is a description that would be peculiarly applicable to fuel brought six thousand miles after an attempt to save money on its first cost. It does not pay to bring cheap coal at a heavy freight, and the consequence is that the Bombay mills as a rule use coal that promises as good combustive results as any that is obtainable at reasonable cost. When these circumstances are taken into account it will be understood that the millowner who sets about consuming his own smoke has much to favour him. The problem is not a difficult one either in theory or in practice. For there is no obscurity even about so obscure a thing as smoke. It is only produced when there is more coal accumulated in one part of the fire than the air can consume. The heat of the fire in these conditions changes the coal into crude gas, which escapes in visible form unconsumed. The heat of the fire makes little difference, provided the air supply is insufficient for the consumption of the whole of the fuel. The remedy for the evil is as obvious as the evil itself. If the coal could be put in the fire as steadily and uniformly as the steam escapes to the engine, and if air could be admitted to the furnace uniformly and in corresponding proportions, there would be no smoke, for, although popular wisdom has decreed that there can be no smoke without fire, science has established that there may be fire without smoke.

Opinions differ on the question whether hand labour can ensure the regularity in feeding a furnace which this statement of the case implies. One of the writers in the Manchester papers, however, asserts that excellent results can be got by careful and intelligent hand-firing, and he quotes the experience of a well known manufacturer who gives his chief stoker two shillings a week extra, which is put aside for him on condition that all the fines imposed for black smoke are paid out of it. The remedy, we are told, was thoroughly effectual. But the result is arrived at with more certainty by mechanical than by manual means. For the past forty years mechanical stokers of various patterns have been in use in Europe. Half a dozen different kinds are advertised every week in the engineering journals, and as some of them are said to have been supplied to the number of five and six hundred, there should be a tolerably wide experience from which to draw conclusions as to the form of stoker that should be adopted. One machine receives mixed coal in a hopper, which is crushed by means of toothed rollers, and finally thrown into the fire by means of a revolving fan. With others screened coal of a particular size is used; with yet another coal-dust and barge sweepings are blown into the fire by a jet of steam or compressed air. Besides these there are mechanical stokers for passing brushwood, cotton sticks, and straw into the fire; all the petroleum burners belong to this class. In one of the oldest apparatuses for ensuring regularity and thoroughness in the consumption of fuel, known as Jukes' furnace, the bars of the grate travelled continually in one direction, carrying the fuel forward into the fire. The action of this apparatus was perfect, but it sometimes got out of order, and was expensive to repair. Notwithstanding the abundance and variety of these mechanical stokers, and the widespread belief in the utility of them, Bombay, which is not behindhand in regard to the other appliances used in its staple industry, has not, we believe, a single specimen to show. There is, indeed, a tradition that some millowner, bolder than his neighbours, once had one put up, but for some reason that tradition has not handed down to us it was not successful, and this unfortunate experiment was the first and last of its kind. We cannot say that the nuisance caused by the smoke of the Bombay mills, though perceptible and likely to increase, is at present so serious as to warrant any such interference as the local authorities in many English towns have offered for the purification of the atmosphere. There is, indeed, only one interference in this direction which we would suggest now to the Municipality of Bombay, and that is, that they should set an example with the engines of their own pumping station at Worlee, which is a conspicuous offender, as anyone can see in a morning survey of the Flats from the hill top. The Municipality must consume their own smoke before they call upon other people to consume theirs. The only recent complaint that has been officially made in regard to the Bombay mills has been in regard to the nuisance caused by fluff, the distribution of which around some of the mills is said to cause serious annoyance to the neighbours. It may be that here, too, the nuisance is in great part a form of waste. The smoke nuisance certainly is, and perhaps the strongest ground upon which the Bombay millowners can be urged to abate it is the ground of economy. There is no scientific subject which has been more exhaustively treated in recent years than this, and we believe that if our millowners would take the trouble to investigate the matter, they would find that their own interests and the interests of the public health are in this matter in complete harmony. When the fact is realised that smokey chimneys do not pay, the case for pure air needs no further establishing.

AT the request of the Government of India H E. Lord Reay will preside at the opening of the great railway bridge over the Indus at Sukkur. The function will take place on the 27th March and Lady Reay will accompany His Excellency to Sind. After the ceremony at Sukkur, Lord and Lady Reay will proceed to Quetta and visit the points of view on that part of the frontier. The Bishop of Lahore will perform the religious portion of the ceremony, and thus contribute to the *éclat* befitting the successful completion of this gigantic structure, which will stand unrivalled in magnitude until eclipsed by the bridge now being constructed on the same principle over the Firth of Forth. It is about six years since the great undertaking of constructing the Sukkur bridge across the Indus, now completed, was commenced. There was little difficulty in bridging the smaller channel of the river opposite Sukkur, between the island and the mainland. That part of the bridge was constructed in the ordinary way, but it was between the island and Sukkur that the great difficulty was experienced owing to the depth of the river and the exceeding strength of the current. On the suggestion of Sir Guilford Molesworth, preparations were at once set on foot to bridge the river on the same principle as the Forth Bridge in Scotland, building piers as far out on the river at either side as practicable and then throwing one immense span from boom to boom. The designs were accordingly prepared by Sir Alexander M. Rendel, and being approved of the work was begun under the superintendence of Mr. F. C. Robertson, who has been the engineer in charge from start to finish. Booms, according to the plans, were built out on the river on either side, and although the great girders forming the large span were something under seven hundred feet, or less than half that of the Forth Bridge, the task was an arduous one, and the work necessarily slow, the greatest caution being necessary, owing to the difficulty in getting secure foundations for the piers.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER has obviously been overmatched throughout by Sir Charles Russell, who would have instinctively shrunk from the compromising expedients which in the long run added to the confusion and discredit of a fiasco which was foreseen and should have been avoided. Whether the withdrawal of the letters and an expression of regret at having published them will be regarded as a sufficient apology remains to be seen. The regret was not the less sincere that the acquisition of the famous *facsimile* letters cost six thousand pounds of good money, and their publication was the cause of the "frightful" expense lamented by the Attorney-General, whose brief was marked with 1,500 guineas—an expenditure of which the end is not yet seen. So entirely was the gravamen of the charges and allegations felt to lie in the letters obtained from Mr. Pigott that Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons when the Commission was called into existence, that if the letters were found to be spurious nothing more would be heard of the proceedings before the new tribunal. It was with a view to put the question of the letters to a speedy test that Mr. Chamberlain recommended Mr. Parnell to bring an action in either the Scottish or Irish courts and not to care two-peace whether the *Times* liked an Irish jury or not. It would be very interesting to see what view Mr. Chamberlain now takes of the withdrawal of the letters and of the expression of regret for their having been published. It has been the habit to say that the fate of the Liberal and Conservative parties respectively hung upon the question of the authenticity of the letters. This view was most in favour with those who, without a scrap of evidence to go upon, jumped to the conclusion that the letters were authentic. It will probably be found that the collapse of that theory will leave party politics very much as they were. Probably for some time to come the *Times* will diminish the number of pages it devotes to Parnellism and Crime, which will be for a year or two a sore subject in Printing House Square. The President of the Commission, Sir James Hannen, made a shrewd forecast when he refused to rule the term "Forgeries Commission" contemptuous. It was, His Lordship declared, quite true that the chief purpose of the tribunal was to ascertain whether certain documents on which great stress was laid, were forgeries or not, and it might without impropriety be called the Forgeries Commission.

THE collapse of the famous *facsimile* letters is complete. Sir Richard Webster, on Tuesday asked that the Commission should adjourn in order that he might consider what course should be adopted in view of the situation created by the flight of Mr. Pigott after his break down in the witness-box under cross-examination. On Wednesday, speaking on behalf of the *Times*, he withdrew the letters and expressed regret that they had been published in that journal. This course was the only one possible under the circumstances. No one can say that the withdrawal was precipitate. The conductors of the *Times* case had full intimation of the impending break down of the testimony on which they had so blindly relied; they resorted to every expedient to delay the moment of the catastrophe, and it was only when the discredited witness had fled to Paris after hopeless exposure before the Commission, that the Attorney-General asked for time to consider what course was left open to him. Nothing more helplessly incapable could well be conceived. The tactics resorted to in order to delay the production of the witness upon whose testimony everything turned, but who was known to be unreliable, were those which brought so much professional discredit on Mr. Serjeant Ballantine in the Tichborne case; that learned counsel also imagined that a great point was gained by deferring the moment for calling a witness who was certain to break down under cross-examination. The recoil when the break-down did occur greatly lowered the public estimation of Serjeant Ballantine's discretion and *savoir faire*, and his forensic reputation was never after what it had been until then.

THE results of the recent inquiry into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which was instituted with a view of determining whether the Act shall be extended to the Ratnagiri and other districts, are still under the consideration of the Government of Bombay. It is understood to be the intention of the Government to abolish the special jurisdiction under the Act, an appointment being found elsewhere for Mr. N. G. Ranade, the Special Judge.

MR. F. W. STEVENS, C.I.E., returned to Bombay by the mail last Monday, and has commenced architectural practice in this city. During the whole of his six months' stay in England Mr. Stevens was fully occupied in preparing the plans and drawings for the new Municipal Buildings, which were yesterday submitted to the Corporation.

GENERAL BUDGEN, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Thatcher, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, left Bombay yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Karagola, for Cutch Mandvie *viâ* Bhuj, on inspection duty. A salute of nine guns was fired from the battery to announce the General's departure.

THE weekly season report of the Bombay Presidency shows:—Slight rain in parts of Kurrachee and Shikarpur. Late crops in three talukas of Surat and Poona and one of Kanara unsatisfactory. Exotic cotton and wheat in parts of Dharwar blighted, and cotton in one taluka of Baroda damaged. Opium in Baroda good. Harvesting progressing generally. Probable outturn of wheat in Broach three annas, and of early crops in Dharwar nearly eight annas on average. Fodder scarce in Khandesh and Nasik and in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains rising in two talukas of Nasik.

THE total number of deaths in Bombay during the week ending 26th February is stated at 457, a death-rate of 25·43 per annum, as against 393, the corresponding week of last year, and 440 or 28·17, the average over the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years. Of the total number 8 died from small-pox; 21, measles; 133, fevers; 62, phthisis; 33, affections of the nervous system; 96, respiratory system; 7 diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 16, still-born; 19, old age and debility; 9 accidents and violence. Classified the list shows: Buddhist or

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FORGED LETTERS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

A letter was read before the Parnell Commission this morning from Pigott, who is at present in Paris.

Sir Richard Webster, on behalf of the *Times*, withdrew the letters, which, he said, he regretted had been published in that journal.

Mr. Parnell then entered the witness-box and swore to the signatures of the letters being forgeries.

The Commission has been adjourned till Friday.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The *Times* of to-day, in an article on the recent disclosure in connection with the famous Parnell letters, fully endorses the regrets expressed by their counsel, Sir Richard Webster, before the Commission yesterday, at the publication of the document in question in their columns, and intimates that they will proceed with the rest of the case.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Malabar sailed from Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay.

REVIVAL OF BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce last night, said he rejoiced to be able to say that there were emphatic symptoms of a revival of British trade. His Lordship further said that we must provide for the protection of our growing commerce.

THE RUBY MINES COMPANY.

The subscription list of the Burmah Ruby Mines Company was opened on Monday and the rush of those wishing to subscribe has been enormous.

THE BURNLEY ELECTION.

Mr. Balfour, a Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected unopposed for Burnley in the place of Mr. John Slagg (Gladstonian Liberal), who has resigned his seat.

THE EXPRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 28.

The express mail train which left Calcutta on Wednesday carried fifteen hundred letters and papers and seven first class and four second class passengers.

MAJOR E. R. ELLIS.

It is announced that Major E. R. Ellis will, for the present, act as Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

THE AMIR'S CAMP.

News from the Amir's Camp has been received up to the 5th instant and reports all quiet.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT AFFAIR.

There is said to be nothing of an injurious character connected with the accounts of the Paymaster of the Wiltshire Regiment, lately reported as being under enquiry.

COLONEL TREGEAR.

Colonel Tregear and his staff left Demagiri for Phyrang to-day.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

The Duc D'Orleans arrived at Madras on Wednesday on a visit to Lord Connemara.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, with homeward mails of 22nd inst., arrived here at 11 p, m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	42⅞

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 27.

10 p.m.	71·5

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	80·6
4 p.m.	80·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, February 28.—The barometer has risen briskly in North-West Punjab, and elsewhere the changes are small, but are unusual. Irregular light westerly winds prevail in the Gangetic plain. The temperature is increasing steadily, and a maximum temperature of a hundred degrees is reported by four stations in Madras. There was a slight cloud this morning in the Punjab and the North-West and Central Provinces, and some very light thunder showers in the Central and North-West Provinces. The largest amount, one-sixth of an inch, was in Jubbulpore. The weather conditions are unchanged, the chief features being high temperature in Madras, the Central Provinces, the Berars, and Guzerat, where the mean temperature Yesterday was three to seven degrees above normal.

REFERRING to Captain Beauclerk's letter, which appeared in our column a few days ago, the *Pioneer* writes :—

At a time when a cry is being raised by certain classes in England that India should be content with cultivation and leave England to manufacture—a cry, too, which is apparently obtaining more attention than it deserves in high quarters—a letter which Captain F. Beauclerk has addressed to the *Bombay Gazette* merits special notice. Captain Beauclerk points out that the recent report of the Government on the present conditions of agricultural India is, so far as the question of over-population is concerned, understated rather than overstated. "Behar is an instance, no doubt, of overpopulation ; but so also is Maharastbra (now the Central and part of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency),and also parts of the Nizam's Dominions and of Mysore, and the Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool Districts of Madras. . . . Overpopulation is a ratio, not an absolute quantity. There is a constant ratio in different places between population and food-supply, which constitutes over population. A country with 700 persons to the square mile may be overpopulated or it may not. Behar is, Belgium is not." Emigration, Captain Beauclerk truly says, is only a relief, not remedy, for this state of matters. The true remedy is to be found in the development of local industries. "Not 1-200th but 1-4th of the population ought to be transferred to industries other than agriculture." Such a transference would itself have the effect of a great educational advance ; it would constitute a sort of automatic famine insurance ; and it would give the relief of emigration "without the bitterness of expatriation."

FEMALE EDUCATION IN JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 26.

RAO BAHADUR GOPALJEE SURBHAI, Assistant Educational Inspector, Kathiawad, distributed prizes to the students of the Ladadibibi Girls' School. This institution was founded in 1862 by His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Sir Mohabatkanjee,K.C.S.I.,in memory of his queen, Ladadibibi, the mother of His Highness the present Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhanji and sister of the Vazier, Saheb Baha-ud-dinbhai. Owing to general backwardness on the part of the people here at that distant date the school had to make a beginning with about a dozen girls only The number, however, small though it was, continued to increase gradually but steadily, and in 1882, when His Highness, the present Nawab Saheb, ascended the throne the school rolls showed as many as eighty girls taking advantage of the education imparted therein. In the course of the last six years the school has advanced still more in point of numbers and efficiency, its numerical strength being now 218. Until 1882 the girls were taught up to the 4th standard only, whereas at present they are prepared up to the 6th Vernacular Standard, and the recent change of hands effected in the superintendence of the institution leads us to hope for still more satisfactory results. A trained mistress, Javalbai Dhanji, who completed her third years' course in the Barton Female Training College, Rajkote, has very recently been placed at the head of the institution, and judging from the improvement she has shown in the short time the school has been under her charge, it is but natural to expect that the benevolent aims of its noble founder will in course of time be thoroughly fulfilled. Besides the regular teaching staff, the school possesses in Mrs. R. Moses a competent teacher in knitting and embroidery.

Already a want is being felt of a branch school in another well-populated locality, so crowded is the present institution and so keen an interest are people beginning to show towards the education of their children, and it is gratifying to state that, at the suggestion of the Assistant Educational Inspector, the Educational Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb has promised to enlist the sympathy and support of His Highness and the Dewan Saheb in the extension of female education. Various inducements in the form of scholarships and prizes are offered by the Nawab Saheb to his subjects with a view to promote the education of their children, especially of girls, to whom, besides the free impartation of education, His Highness offers liberal prizes five times every year.

A sad want was till this time felt for a similar institution to take care of the Mahomedan section of the community, but His Highness's Vazier Saheb Baha-ud-dinbhai has with his usual liberality again come forward to assist the cause by founding at his own cost a school to educate the Mahomedan girls in their own ways, and it is hoped that under his fostering care it will, by drawing to it an ever-increasing number of Mahomedan girls, very soon achieve a success worthy of the warm interest he so generally evinces in their welfare.

We hoped to share with the other cities of this Presidency the pleasure of a visit from Miss Manning, and arrangements were already made to offer her a cordial reception on intimation having been received of her intention to include this ancient city in her round of travels, but owing to some engagement of a pressing nature she has been obliged to give up the idea of spending a day here on returning from Rajkote.

NOTES FROM IGATPURI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, FEBRUARY.

THE Igatpuri season came to a pleasant termination last Tuesday evening, when the prizes won by the successful competitors at the last Rifle meeting were distributed by Captain Rosseter, Adjutant, G. I. P. Volunteers, at the parade held for the purpose. In distributing the prizes, Captain Rosseter spoke a few encouraging words to the prize-winners, and remarked that it afforded him great pleasure to distribute the prizes to such a crack company, and Captain Nicholson should be proud of being in command of such a fine body of men ; he hoped that "D" Company would come to the front again next year as it did the last. The much coveted prize of the meeting (the Regimental Cup) was again won by "D" Company for the third time, thus becoming the holder of the same. The team consisted of ten picked men, each receiving a beautiful silver cup. The team consisted of the following Volunteers :—Sergeants Gidney and W. Osborne, Corporals R. Hayter, G. Osborne, and F. Charde, Lance-Corporals R. Freeman, F. Wilmer, and S. Sadler, and Volunteers J. Vallentine and W. Morris, who made the splendid scored of 615 points. Three cheers were given to Volunteer Vallentine for gaining the Championship Gold Medal and a silver cup. Cheers were also given to Capts. Rosseter and Nicholson.

A grand ball was given in the Railway Institute on the 14th of the last month,it being the anniversary of the Institute. The place was prettily decorated with festoons, bunting, and Chinese lanterns, which gave it an inviting appearance. Mr. R. Heyter again acted as master of ceremonies, and gave every satisfaction to those present, especially the young ladies.

The pupils of the R. C. School gave a dramatic performance a few nights ago at the distribution of prizes held in their school, which came off very successfully, each youngster performing his respective part exceedingly well.

The local branch of the Indian Temperance Society gave its first concert last Monday evening in the Railway Institute, and it was a great success. Mr. Butcher, our engineer, gave a very interesting lecture on "Snakes and their Poisons,' which was well received by the audience. Mr. Kearsy, the Army Temperance lecturer from Deolali, was present and delivered an address on the progress of temperance. Some of the songs and recitations were very well rendered. Great praise is due to the secretary, Mr. Hunt, and his assistants for getting up the concert.

EXHIBITION OF THE "DOTY" LAMP

LAST evening about 9 o'clock Mr. J. Sinclair Pirrie gave an exhibition of the "Doty" light at the P. and O. Dockyard, where the steam-ship Lombardy went out and the Teheran was docked. Only one lamp was used. It is the invention of Captain H. H. Doty, who is said to have solved the problem of employing mineral oils in light-house illumination, and has been recently brought before the public by Messrs. Frederick Braby and Co. of Deptford The light may be said to be what it is described as being, "practical daylight for working purposes" The lamp gave a brilliant, steady light of great power ; and it has this advantage over the electric light that it is certain and steady, being quite independent of steam or other outside power or assistance. It is a cheap self-generating light for enabling out-door operations to be carried on at night. The principle of the lamp, which is very simple, is thus described :—Paraffin or petroleum oil may be used, and the air in the portable vessel containing it is compressed so that it is driven into a copper tube and then lighted, a gauge at the top of the vessel indicating the amount of pressure. Sufficient pressure is raised in five minutes to enable the lamp to be left burning unattended for three or four hours, after which a few more strokes of the air condenser are sufficient to renew the light for a similar period or until the oil is exhausted. The mean result of a series of photometric tests by Professor Lambert, expert in artificial lighting, gave an illuminating power of 674 standard candles with a consumption of nine-tenths of a gallon of petroleum per hour. The apparatus can be carried about by two men even while the light is burning ; and it is found that a moderately strong wind has little or no effect on the illumination produced. The portability of the "Doty" light is said to be its chief recommendation, which, combined with its economy, safety, and great illuminating power, ought to commend it to the attention of those who have to carry on their operations by night.

THE Board of Revenue has issued orders regarding the outstill system on lines which should check the consumption of liquor. Outstills are not to be allowed in bazaars, and all objectionable sites are to be abolished ; duty on country spirit is to be raised to that fixed in March 1887, and various other minor measures adopted to keep outstills under control.

FIRE AT PINJRAPOLE.

A FIRE broke out last evening about a quarter to 5 o'clock at the Banian Hospital for strayed sickly or diseased animals. It began amongst a quantity of dry grass that was stored in a stable used for strayed and sickly bullocks. On the alarm being raised the manual fire-engine belonging to Calliandass Kilparam, residing near by, was the first on the scene. It was soon followed by the manual engine belonging to the Maharajah, who also resides within a few hundred yards from Pinjrapole. Both manuals were at once set to work, and every effort was made to prevent the fire spreading. In the meanwhile all the sick bullocks that were stabled in close proximity to the fire were removed. Owing to the inflammable nature of the grass the whole place was in a mass of flames in a very short time, and within twenty minutes the tiled roof of that portion of the stable where the grass was stored came down with a crash. The steam fire-engines from Pydownee and the Gowalia Tank Road fire brigade stations put in a prompt appearance, but were not called upon to work, as there was a sufficient force from the stand pipes to work the hose. The fire was got under by half-past 5 o'clock and completely extinguished by six. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless *biddee* smoking. Yesterday being a Hindoo holiday it appears upwards of a thousand persons visited the Pinjrapole, and it was most probable that some one might have carelessly dropped a lighted *biddee* amongst the grass, igniting it and so settigg the whole place in flames. The damage is estimated at Rs. 700.

ENGINEERS ON PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter, which you were kind enough to publish, I hinted that steamers were leaving the port without the proper complement of officers, and I asked some correspondent to be kind enough to give a little information as to the manner in which these boats were run. As no one replied, I went to the trouble of finding out myself, and learned that there was not a single certificated engineer employed in any of these steamers, although the Merchant Shipping Act expressly defines that *every passenger steamer* under one hundred nominal horse-power shall carry an engineer holding a second class certificate of competency and steamers over that power shall carry a first and second.

The owners for employing and the person occupying the position without holding the necessary qualification are liable to a penalty of fifty pounds each for each offence. This is in fact the only security the travelling public have got, and every one will admit it is a very necessary one, especially when we know that these vessels are carrying pressures of one hundred and fifty pounds and are heavily laden with passengers. The slightest hitch in the machinery would cause immense confusion and probably loss of life. I also find that the clearance is issued by the customs authorities, and a gentleman named Ainsworth certifies that the ship has the proper complement of crew, &c. I would direct his attention to the Merchant Shipping Act and Amendments, as every steamer leaving the harbour limits and licensed to carry passengers is a home-trade passenger steamer and comes within the meaning of the Act. You will see from the enclosed letter, which I cut from the *Indian Daily News*, that something must be radically wrong in Bombay, as the thing has been enforced months ago in Calcutta.—Iam, &c., REX.

Since writing the above a customs officer has informed me that one company has engaged three engineers.

Apparently there has been some official pressure brought to bear on the owners of the different coasting and passenger vessels, as I see a number of 2nd engineers not holding the necessary Board of Trade certificate have been reduced to the subordinate position of 3rd engineers and those of a haughty temperament who would not suffer the indignity were compelled to leave the service. It is a pity that men who have had years of experience as 2nd engineers and are practically qualified in every way should, for the want of a little scholastic training, be obliged to abandon the profession. As a rule, the majority of mechanical engineers are uneducated men, hence we cannot possibly expect much from them, and I think it would be equally fair and just if the examiners were to confine themselves to simple but practical questions. I doubt not it would enable some of these men to pass, and perhaps induce many more to go up for the test. I am not aware if the engineers' examination held elsewhere is easier than in this port, but I know of two men who lately started for Bombay for the purpose of presenting themselves for examination there.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE B. B. AND C. I. LOCAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to circular hand bill (copy herewith enclosed), dated 23rd inst., regarding alteration of local trains on the B. B. and C. I. line, I beg to point out that no mention has been made with regard to the up train leaving Virar for Bombay at 6-10 p.m., Bombay time. It has often been pointed out that this train should be altered to a much earlier hour and it would be a matter of regret if that suggestion were not adopted. Furthermore, I note that in one place the altered time of the Down Virar leaving at present at 18-55 (B. B. and C. I. Railway time) is fixed for 18-25, and in the other at 18 o'clock. I may state that the latter hour (18 o'clock) would be more convenient and suitable.

Bombay, Feb. 26. SUBURBAN.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR SHIRGAVKAR.

A KOLHAPUR correspondent writes us as follows, regarding the death of the Rao Bahadur M. R. Shirgavkar, which occurred last Friday evening :—

With great regret I have to announce the death of Rao Bahadur M. R. Shirgavkar, a member of the Council of Administration of the Kolhapur State. The melancholy event occurred on Friday night at Belgaum, whither he had been conveyed by his cousin, a medical man from Chinchli, at which place, while performing with his usual ability the arduous duties of honorary secretary of the Agricultural Show, he was suddenly struck down by paralysis on Tuesday last. The deceased gentleman had suffered for some time from that scourge of native officials, diabetes ; and fever supervening, he never recovered full consciousness, but passed away at the end of three days. Mr. Shirgavkar began his career in the Educational Department, in which, while filling the post of Curator of the Government Central Book Depot, his abilities attracted the favourable notice of the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Peile, who on going as Political Agent to Kathiawar, selected Mr. Shirgavkar for the post of Deputy Assistant Political Agent. This post being abolished he was pensioned, but did not give up active work. For a time he was Joint Administrator of the Limri State, and subsequently Dewan of Janjira. When the Nawab Saheb assumed charge of his State, Mr. Shirgavkar came to the Southern Maratha Country as State Karbhari of Miraj. His last transfer was as successor to Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, in the post of Chief Revenue Officer and Member of the Council of Administration in Kolhapur. In every position that he filled he showed himself possessed of abilities, straightforwardness, and powers of work ; and he had to an extent not common among native officials the courage of his opinions. He has passed away with his harness on, and his loss will be felt by his colleagues and the State he served so well. Out of respect for his memory all the offices and schools were closed on Tuesday.

Y. M. C A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES.

THE final tie was played off on Thursday morning between Clark, 2 bisques, and Harrington — ½ 15, the latter winning. Score : 6-5 : 6-3.

MR. E. J. EBDEN, C.S., Collector of Bijapur, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

SURGEON J. W. P. ANDERSON has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Aden.

Holloway's Pills.—Wrongs made Right.—Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying,cooling, and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few doses of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal and completely restore its natural power and action.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON MR. AND MRS. CHALK.

THE case in which Mr. Chalk charged Nandu Ishee, Ramcoor Mahasingh, Bindook Sinavar, Ithoo, Mahadin Mookasi, Soma and Muluari,villagers at Pali, with assaulting him, his wife, and several servants of his, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Keshowlal Hiralal, Deputy Magistrate of Thana. Mr. Motilal Jugaldas, pleader, appeared for the prosecution ; and Messrs. S. Wagh, B. N. Bhajekar, and D. S. Benore, pleaders, conducted the defence.

Before further witnesses were called, Mr. Chalk informed the Court that he wished to add something to his evidence given on the previous day. He said :—After I was assaulted I was assisted in walking by somebody. I think it was one of my *malees* who assisted me, but I am not sure. I had asked for the assistance of the police by a letter which I wrote on the morning of the 20th February, and was addressed to the head constable. I did not communicate my intention to rebuild the hut until a few minutes before myself and my people went down. I and the policeman were on the ground before my people, and when I arrived there the coolies and the chattees were there. They were evidently expecting me there. I have identified No. 1 as to the part he took in the matter, and I am now able to identify No. 2, who is a Pardesee. I do not know by whom he was employed. I remember having seen accused Nos. 3 and 4 at the time the assault was committed. I do not remember No. 5. I have already identified No. 6 ; and as regards No 7 I remember having seen him also. I saw accused Nos. 2-3, and 4 first near the well. I cannot say what part they took in the matter of the assault. They are all new men to me. One of the persons who assaulted us is not now present in Court.

The cross-examination of Mr. Chalk was reserved.

Babaji, in his re-examination, said : I am a *malee* and a Maharatha by caste. I have lived in Mr. Chalk's bungalow for sixteen years. I know the right of way to the well. I remember the 21st February. On the morning of that day the police received certain instructions from my master. I proceeded to the entrance near the well. I had taken some bamboos there for the purpose of erecting the hut. When I went to the spot, I noticed that Mr. Chalk, two police sepoys, and four or five coolees were present there. The coolees were standing at the place where the hut was to be constructed. I did not notice any articles on the spot. I can identify accused Nos. 3, 5, and 6 as being present on that occasion. There may be a small quantity of water in the well in question. The coolees had exhausted the contents of the well. I have known it exhausted at this time of the year before. The coolees used to draw water from two other wells outside. I have not known Mr. Chalk ever preventing the coolees from drawing water from his well. The hut which it was proposed to erect would not have in any way interfered with the passage to the well. The compound at that place is quite exposed. The mango trees about the place are now bearing fruit. Two *purdesees* are employed by Govind Patel at that place,—for what purpose I do not know. When I went to the spot on the 21st February I heard Mr. Chalk telling the coolees who were standing there to go away, and directed Shewba to make holes in the ground for the purpose of erecting the bamboos. The coolees replied that they could not allow the holes to be dug. Five or six of them spoke at once. When they were creating a disturbance, Mr. Chalk told his manager to take down their names, and he took down the names of two or three persons. Shewba was going to dig the holes, when accused Nos. 3, 5, and 6 came up, took hold of the instrument for digging, and then struck him a blow with the fist on his temple. There was then a loud noise, and these persons called out the men who were standing outside to come down and beat us. Some twenty persons rushed in. One of them, named Nandu, struck Mr. Chalk on his head with a stick, and knocked off his hat. I do not know how many blows were struck upon his head before the helmet fell off. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 7 were among the persons who had rushed in. No. 1 gave me a blow with a stick on my right arm. One of the two policemen standing there went away to inform the chief constable, as soon as the first blow was struck. After I had received the first blow, I endeavoured to get out of the crowd ; but in so doing I received more blows. I recognized Bedook among those who assaulted me ; but no one, except Nandu, struck me first. I lay upon the ground quite confused, and had to be carried home. I do not, therefore, remember the names of my assailants. Others, besides Mr. Chalk, Shewba, and myself were also assaulted, but I did not see them. At the bungalow I was examined by a doctor, whom my master had sent for. Some medicine was given by the doctor for application to my leg and waist. I was confined to my bed for two or three days and to my room for a couple of days longer. I am still suffering from the injuries I received. I was struck on my right leg, my right and left arm, and back. I never saw any water *chatties* placed before upon the spot where it was proposed to erect the hut.

The pleaders for the defence wanted to reserve the cross-examination of the witness for the prosecution on the ground that Mr. Shamrao, a Bombay pleader, who had been engaged for the accused, was unable to attend the Court that day. Mr. Chalk opposed the application saying that it was false modesty on the part of the pleaders to reserve the cross-examination on the ground put forward by them.

The Magistrate said that only one consideration would induce him to allow the cross-examination to be reserved, and that was that the accused appeared to have employed the present pleaders to watch the case, intending to call in the services of a highly paid lawyer on a particular day only.

Mr. Chalk submitted that the cross-examination was reserved with a view, perhaps, of getting up a case afterwards.

One of the defending pleaders objected to the expressions used by Mr. Chalk.

Mr. Chalk, continuing his observations, said that the counsel coming from Bombay would have the advantage of having all the information relating to the case placed before him. Mr. Chalk liked to know who the Bombay pleader was, and whether he had been instructed to attend and had consented to come.

The pleader said he had instructed Mr. Shamrao Vittal to attend the case.

The Magistrate : But there is nothing to show that Mr. Shamrao has been instructed. I do not see Mr. Shamrao's signature on the power-of-attorney.

Mr. Chalk : It is quite a speculation whether Mr. Shamrao will appear after all or not.

The Magistrate : If the pleader wishes to reserve the cross-examination, he must produce some proof showing that he has instructed the lawyer.

The Pleader : I can produce to-morrow Mr. Shamrao's letter on the subject.

The Magistrate asked the accused if any of them had paid a retaining fee to Mr. Shamrao.

One of the accused replied that Govind Patel had paid the fee out of the jamat's fund to Mr. Shamrao. Mr. Shamrao had agreed to come after all the evidence had been recorded. The other accused said that Govind Patel was managing the case on behalf of the jamat of Danda, and that the jamat paid the vakil's fees in this case.

Mr. Chalk said that no reason had thus far been shown why the cross-examination should be reserved. On the contrary, excellent reasons had been given for not deferring it. It was evident that the object was to obtain a complete case for the prosecution to be shown to counsel for the defence, in order that little discrepancies might be taken advantage of.

The Magistrate thought it would be better if, considering all the circumstances of the case, he allowed the cross-examination to be reserved.

Sewa Baloo was the next witness examined by Mr. Chalk. He said he had been in Mr. Chalk's service for about two years and a half. On the morning of the 21st February he was engaged in his master's compound, when the Saheb's manager told witness to go over with an iron bar to the strip of ground near the well. As he was about to dig holes there as directed, Bindook assaulted him. Two others, Lakhya and Bhowania, had also assaulted him ; but they were not in court. Bindook struck him on the forehead, Lukhya on his left side, and Bhowania on his right. Witness did not remember how many blows he received ; but the injury done to his ribs caused him much pain. He was under medical treatment for four days, and was still suffering from pain in his ribs. Besides himself, he had noticed that his master and one Govind were also beaten. Nandu, Bindook, Lukhya, and Bhowania assaulted Mr. Chalk. Witness identified three of the accused as having committed the assault. About 25 or 30 persons rushed down on some of the accused, calling them to come down and beat Mr. Chalk and his men. One Narayen, who was not in court, told the rest to strike without any fear of consequences, and they proceeded to assault the complainant and his servants. Among the persons assaulted were Mr. and Mrs. Chalk.

Tookaram, the next witness, and servant of Mr. Chalk, said that he was beaten on the morning of the 21st February at the place where the hut was to be erected. He was assaulted by accused No. 3, who knocked him down with a blow. He was struck with a bamboo. Ithoo and Ruokma also struck him. The bamboo sticks that were intended to be used in erecting the hut were used by the assailants. He remembered seeing all the seven accused take part in the assault. There were some others also besides them. As Mr. Chalk was approaching Mrs. Chalk, witness saw some coolees going up to strike them. The witness was examined the same day by a doctor, and his injuries kept him confined for three or four days. Nandu and Bindook were the first to assault Mr. Chalk.

Khunia, employed by Mr. Chalk as a *panhaia*, said that on the 21st February he saw two water-*chatties* and some coolees on the spot where it was proposed to erect the hut. Mr. Chalk told the coolees to remove the *chatties*, which they refused to do. He did not remember seeing any *chatties* on this site before. Shewba began to dig holes when accused Nos. 3, 5, and 6 seized the iron bar, and then one Narayen proposed to the other coolees to beat Mr. Chalk and his party. Accused No 3, together with Rama Bhowari, Pimplia, and Ruckma assaulted Mr. Chalk. There were others also, but he could not identify them. Witness himself received several blows, which were struck from behind, and was unable to attend to his work for two days on account of the injuries. He still suffered some pain. Nandu was the first person to give a blow to Mr. Chalk.

Dhakia, a *malee*, who has been in the service of Mr. Chalk for 16 years, testified to the assault on Mr. and Mrs. Chalk.

Rama Govind, a watchman in Mr. Chalk's employ, said his duty was to watch the estate, which was a very large one. Some water *chatties* were placed on the spot where it was proposed to erect the hut, and there were also some coolees present. Mr. Chalk ordered the *chatties* away, and they declined to do so, whereupon Mr. Chalk removed one with his own stick. A coolee, named Lukhma, went up and pushed Mr. Chalk, whereupon the policeman advised the man as well as his companions not to create a disturbance. The Saheb then ordered Shewba to dig holes for erecting the hut, and Bindook went up to him, seized the crowbar, and struck him on the head. Lukhma was carrying a bamboo stick in his hand, and he struck Shewba with it on his back, and then called to his assistance the coolees that were standing about the place. Nanda Pardesee attacked Mr. Chalk, and gave him a blow on the head. Mr. Chalk had a helmet on, which saved his head.

Accused Nos. 3, 6, and 7 also assaulted Mr. Chalk. After Mr. Chalk's helmet was knocked off, one more blow fell on his head. He then ran away for his life.

Before the Court adjourned for the day, Mr. Chalk intimated that he wished to summon Govind Patel and the bookkeeper of the jamat fund,and three members of the jamat, to disclaim all responsibility on the part of their respectable brethren in connection with this matter.

Further hearing of the case is adjourned till to-day (Friday).

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. M. CANDY, S. C., has been granted a year's leave.

LIEUT. J. W. C. HUTCHINSON, S.C., has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate.

COLONEL C. SWINHOE, S. C., has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

COLONEL J. S. D. BOLTON, Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate.

SURGEON-MAJOR CALDECOT,I.M.S., in medical charge of the 1st Central India Horse, has been granted leave for a year.

CONDUCTOR G. ROBINSON, Unattached List, has been granted six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

LIEUT.-COL. MANDER and Lieut. F. W. Wodehouse have been granted extensions of leave on medical certificate.

THE services of Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson, I.M.S., have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. MACGREGOR, M. D., in charge of the 20th Bo. Infatry, has been granted two years leave on private affairs.

SURGEON-MAJOR PARKER, Superintendent, Colaba Lunatic Asylum, has been granted eight months' furlough to Europe on private affairs.

THE office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry will, until further orders, be removed to the District Staff Office buildings, Town Hall.

THE services of Lieutenants C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Bo. Cavalry, P. T. Bell, 5th Bo. Light Infantry, and N. A. H. Budd, 12th Bo. Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

MR. B. M. MALABARI has received the following further communications on this subject :—Mr. P. Ananda Charulu, Pleader, High Court, Madras :—Referring to your printed circular of the 20th instant, I beg to state that in the view I take of the question, there is not much to choose between the ages of ten and twelve. I may, however, add that if we are limited to a choice between the two years I would certainly prefer the higher age.

Mr. Famjibhai Viaram, J.P., Bombay :—I fully approve of the suggested increase of age. You truly observe that the [illegible] brief facts adduced by the anonymous writer in the tract, accompanying your note, speak with [illegible]ful eloquence, and I do not doubt that they [illegible]fficient to themselves to arouse us to the necessity of moving the Legislature in the matter. Reform such as this for the amelioration of the condition of our women are what we want more than anything else at present.

Mr. J. A. Dalal, Revenue Commissioner, Kadi Prant, Baroda :—There cannot certainly be two opinions upon the question, whether the Legislature should be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India. You have my hearty approval for such a representation, and you can count upon my support, in every way, for the furtherance of the object.

You have sufficiently shown not only the unreasonableness, but the absurdity of the law as it is ; and as I cannot imagine what could possibly be said against the crying necessity for changing the existing law, I have nothing more to add except my cordial wishes for the success of your efforts in this direction.

Mr. Tilokchand Harumal, Subordinate Judge, Shewan :—The suggestion made in the tract, to the writer whereof I feel very thankful for the interest he takes for the public, is most commendable. It is high time that the Legislature be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A SPECIAL train for members of the Bombay Hunt will leave Colaba on Sunday next, the 3rd March, for Andheri as under :—Colaba, 4-40 ; Church Gate, 4-45 ; Grant Road, 5 ; Bandora, 5-19, Bombay Time.—Horses must be at Grant Road at 4 a. m.

ISHAK KHAN'S faction is apparently not altogether stamped out in the Afghan army, for an Afghan correspondent informs the Lahore paper that one Ghulam Haider, Colonel of one of the Herati Regiments,has been detected in treasonable correspondence with Ishak Khan, and sent under an Usbeg escort to Kabul. A letter addressed by him to Ishak Khan is said to have been taken from a messenger at Daolatabad near Balkh, on the way to Bokhara.

THIS is the way *Reis* and *Ruyyet* alludes to the Shah's contemplated visit to Europe :—"Huzrat Nasir-ud-din is making himself cheap to no purpose. We are afraid he may be regarded as a bore. At any rate, we hope he will not this time palm off his paste jewellery on Europe as real diamonds. Oriental magnates should either dazzle with barbaric pomp, or fall back on muslin or plain silk or woollen."

MR. DOUGLAS,Government Examiner of Accounts East Indian Railway, retires from Government service and joins the East Indian Railway Company's service as Deputy Chief Auditor. Mr. Douglas succeeds Mr. Gore-Browne, who has become Chief Auditor to the G. I P. Railway.

ADVICE TO MOPHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" ROBBERIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BHUSAWUL, FEB. 27.

MR. WALKER resumed the hearing of the charges in this case this morning, commencing the proceedings with the examination of Spinks in the case of Inspector Franks.

Mr. Frere prosecutes and Mr. Stanyon defends Spinks, Stirling, and Myles.

Alfred Spinks said : My age is 27 and I claim to be tried as a European British subject.

You heard the evidence given in court yesterday, do you wish to make any explanation with regard to it ?

Spinks : Yes, sir. I was never on intimate terms with Guard Neill owing to a quarrel we had regarding Mrs. Niell. I always treated him distantly after that. I only worked on the same line.

The Magistrate : The evidence against you was that you gave a box to Mrs. D'Souza. I want an explanation with regard to it.

Spinks : I know nothing of the box. I never possessed such a box.

Did the conversation take place between you and Mr. D'Souza ?—No, it is absolutely false.

Do you know to whom the box belonged ?—No, I don't.

With regard to the story of the Marwarees, who stated you showed them the watch and bracelet, what have you to say ?—I never showed anything to these Marwarees. They seem to have been tutored by the police.

nything more ?—The Marwarees could never value English articles. I could value them better myself, so why should I show them anything.

Have you anything further to state ?—Yes. On the arrival of that tin box, the police tried to open it with my key, but could not; it would not fit. This was done by Inspector O'Grady and the chief constable of Bhusawul in the presence of Col. Portman. I never received anything in the shape of valuables from Neill as I had nothing to give him in return.

In this case Spinks and Stirling were proceeded against, the first for receiving and disposing of stolen property and the second with disposing and assisting in the disposal of property he had reason to believe was stolen. In placing the facts before the court Mr. Frere went over the same ground he had already traversed yesterday and the day before in the other charges against Spinks and Neill. Spinks had received a portion of the property worth Rs. 2,800 Neill had stolen from Fazul Hoosein's box, and Stirling had assisted Neill in disposing of a gold neck ornament, on which they had borrowed Rs. 190. Dealing with the case as far as Spinks was concerned, Mr. Frere said that the evidence which would be brought would show that a goldsmith named Luxman had melted down, in Spinks' house, a number of articles which would tally with the description given by Fazal of the property he lost. Then, in the box which had been left at D'Souza's house in Badneira, a piece of silver was found which Luxman, the goldsmith, would recognize as that which he had melted down in Spinks' house. The case was not so strong as those they dealt with yesterday, but it was, he considered, a convincing case. But as regards Stirling it was certainly one in which Mr. Frere thought it very proper to charge him as he was more deeply implicated than Spinks. Against Stirling there was the fact that a gold neck ornament belonging to Fazul was found with a Marwaree in Bhusawul pledged jointly by Neill and Stirling as a security for a joint loan which was divided among them. The fact could not possibly be disputed apart from minor details, which went far to show that Stirling must have known the ornament was stolen property. Of course if they were perfect strangers a denial of guilty knowledge might be consistent with inn

police or to his superiors. I do not remember having given this information to the police.

In cross-examination by Mr. Stanyon witness said he had been warned only on last Sunday, and very casually, by Inspector Dillon to appear as a witness in the case.

Mr. Stanyon: Did you tell anybody that you had this conversation with Stirling?—I can't remember that I did. I am surprised at how the police came to know about it.

Was your brother arrested in this case?—Yes, but I understand he has been released. He is not in custody now.

Did Stirling tell you that Neill had told him that the ornament belonged to his wife?—Yes, he did; I understood from him that he was security, and he said if he got possession of the property, it would lessen the amount he had to pay if he got the ornament, as he had many people dependant on him. The conversation took place before Neill's arrest.

In re-examination by Mr. Frere witness said that his brother was in Bombay when the conversation took place.

Mr. Frere: Is your brother on friendly terms with Neill?—It would seem so from what the results have proved. (Laughter.)

Mr. Frere: And is Mrs. Neill a great friend of your brother's?—Yes.

Colonel Portman was the next witness. He stated the directions he had given to his subordinates, mentioning the fact that he had ordered Stirling's arrest on the 6th February.

Luxmon, the goldsmith, deposed as evidence against Spinks to having been called by him to his house and having there melted a quantity of silver ornaments. Witness did the work very secretly, all the doors and windows being closed. He recognized the piece of melted silver which was found in the tin box as a portion of what he had melted down.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Frere stated that he would have to ask for an adjournment in the case, as several witnesses were not present. He was also unprepared to go on with the charge against Myles, which was theft as a servant, beyond leading some formal evidence, as one of the owners of the property in his case had not arrived from Madras.

Mr. Stanyon then applied for bail on behalf of Myles if the case was to be adjourned for any length of time. He said that as yet nothing had been given in evidence to connect him with the cases of theft, and it would be a great hardship and contrary to law to let him remain in custody.

Mr. Frere offered no objection to susbstantial bail being taken.

The Magistrate said he would willingly grant bail in Myles' case and would also let Stirling out on bail if substantial security was given. He would require a surety of Rs. 500 and bond of the same amount in both cases.

Col Portman then applied that the bail bonds signed by Samuel Fernandez and Luxmon, the goldsmith, should be cancelled as the prosecution did not intend to lead evidence against them.

The Magistrate having assented, adjourned the hearing of the cases till the 7th proximo.

AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW.

THE Ahmedabad horse Fair and Show will be opened on the 20th inst. The President is the Collector of Ahmedabad, and the General Committee consists of the Commissioner, N. D., the Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, the General commanding Northern Division, the Collector of Ahmedabad, the Collector of Kaira, the Collector of Panch Mahals, the Collector of Broach, the Political Agent, Kathiawar, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, Mr. J. K Grainger, the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, the Superintendent of Police Kaira, the Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, the Superintendent of Police, Broach, the Officer commanding the Cavalry Regiment, Deesa, Major Humfrey, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja of Edar, H. H. the Nawab of Cambay, H. H. Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar, H. H. Thakur Sahib of Morvi, H. H. Thakur Sahib of Palitana, H. E. the Divan of Palanpur, H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Thakore Saheb of Gamph, the Thakore Saheb of Amode, the Raja of Soonth, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Raja of Chota Udepur, the Raja of Baria, the Raja of Lunawara, the Babi of Balasinor, the Thakore of Katosan, the Desai of Patri, Sett Mayabhai Premabhai, Sett Jeysingbhai Hutthesing, Sett Lalbhai Dulpatbhai, the Sooba of Kadi, Ajum. Mulleck Bapu Mia Sher Mia. The Honorary Secretary is Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Assistant Secretary, Rao Saheb Krishnalal Ochavram.

Prizes to the amount of Rs. 3,010 are offered for competition for (class 1) horses and mares suitable for Police Cavalry or Royal Artillery, (2) galloways and mares (3) ponies, 13-1 and under (4-5 and 6) brood mares (7 and 8) colts and fillies (9) two year old fillies, (10), colts two years old, (11) three year old fillies, (12) three years old colts (13) four years old fillies (14) four years old colts.

Only *bonâ fide* horse breeders and dealers will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The Judging Committee will decide as to the eligibility of Competitors. Prizes awarded to Gazetted Government Officers, Chiefs and native gentlemen will be in the form of Honorary Diploma. Any mare may compete for a prize but if she is adjudged one, it will be necessary for her to be branded before her owner can claim it. A mare of less than four years of age, in foal or with foal at foot, the result of having been covered before four years of age, will not be eligible to compete. "Brood mares" are those which are in foal or have had a foal, but proof of their having been covered within the 12 months immediately preceeding the show must be produced. In case of those covered by Government Stallions, the usual certificate must be produced, Barren mares are ineligible for prizes except in classes 1 and 11. A mare will be considered barren if being six years old and upwards, and having been duly covered, she has had no produce within the last two years. Each gelding exhibited in the show will receive a prize of Rs. 5 irrespective of his merits in other respects, unless he earns a prize in any of the classes in competition with horses, in which case the amount of his prize will be doubled. No prize will be given to a Competitor who has taken more than one prize in the same class in previous years, but in place of a money prize a diploma will be granted. No animal can receive more than two prizes.

When the tickets are given the Honorary Secretary will name the date, hour and place of the show, when and where horses should be brought for examination. A tent or shed within a large space of ground, to afford shade to the Committee, will be erected, to allow the members to carefully examine the stock. The Public will not be permitted to enter the enclosure during the Committee's Proceedings.

Exhibitors are on no account to remove their stock from the show enclosure until the prizes are distributed, unless specially permitted by the Honorary Secretary. Should any animal be discovered absent at any time during the continuance of the show its owner is liable to forfeit all prizes won by it.

Prizes will be awarded on the day appointed by the President of the Judging Committee.

A certificate (Parwana) will be given to each winner as well as the prize won. Any animal debarred from getting more than two prizes will still be entitled to a Certificate for each class in which it is a winner. It will be at the discretion of the Judging Committee to award only a portion (in number as well as in amount) of the prizes in any class, if the stock in that class be not considered worthy of all the prizes and of the amount noted, and the money so witheld, may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed by the Judging Committee worthy of it, as it is the desire of Government to award the total sum granted; provided any of the classes of stock are in any way deserving of it.

Intending exhibitors should arrive at Ahmedabad on the morning of the 20th March 1889 and at once apply to the Honorary Secretary for a ticket or tickets as the case may be, stating the class or classes in which they wish to enter their animals. The system of marking will be adopted as follows:—For Mares—Soundness, 25, Power, 25, Quality, 25, Produce if any 25, Total 100; all other stock.—Soundness, 25, Power 25, Quality, 25, Action, 25; Total, 100.

Government are prepared to purchase young stock above a year old, which are likely to become suitable as remounts.

J. B. D. ADAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

MR. W. S. HOWARD, M.I.C.E., has been allowed a year's furlough with the necessary subsidiary leave.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteers have just gone through their annual cruise for gun-practice at Diamond Harbour. Sixty-two volunteers attended, and the practice was excellent in every way. Some steam-launches and two Nordenfeldt machine-guns are to be given to the Naval Volunteers by Government in connection with the scheme for the defence of the Hughli River.

MUCH discontent is likely to find expression in Calcutta, remarks a contemporary, at the detention of the English mails twelve hours in Bombay on Monday. The benefit of the new express train is of course discounted altogether this week, as the mails will not reach Calcutta till the morning after its departure.

MISS MANNING AT RAJKOTE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Miss Manning arrived here yesterday at 11 a.m., and at night she witnessed a Bhil marriage procession in which she felt great interest. There was a public meeting held this morning in the buildings of the Kathiawar High School for presentation of an address of welcome to Miss Manning. The question whether there should be held such a meeting or that the address should be presented formally was much discussed before. She had at first thought of passing only a few hours here, and thus there was not, some thought, time at her disposal to attend a public meeting and there receive the address. But when she intimated that she would stay here the whole of to-day, it was agreed on all hands that the address should be presented in a public meeting. There were present in the assembly Mr. H. A. Wadya, who took the chair, Khachar Ala Chela, Chief of Jasdan, Princes studying in the Raj Kumar College, Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Hormusji, Rao Saheb Savaiid and Ghelabhai, Khan Saheb Edulji, Messrs. D. E. Gimi, Kevalram M. Dave, Lakshmichand Pitambar Adalja, Chamanrai Harirai, Maganlal Bapubhai Dewan of Navanagar, Harisinghji, Coooverjee Coyajee, and many others. Miss Manning came exactly at 8 a. m., accompanied by Miss Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Tarkhad.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Wadya introducing Miss Manning in an eloquent speech. He said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am told that it is my duty to introduce Miss Manning to this assembly. I am sure it is not necessary to do so; Miss Manning's name and the prestige of the good work she has already done for us have preceded her everywhere. We are much obliged to her for coming among us, and we are only too sorry that her stay should be so short. We are also sorry that we have not had much time to do all we should have done to show our appreciation of Miss Manning's kindness. I think I ought perhaps more to introduce the assembly to Miss Manning. We have present here, madam, many men devoted to the cause which you have much at heart—male and female education. We have the Dewan of Jamnagar State, where, as you already know, female education has made great advancement. We have gentlemen from the British Agency offices. We have the vakils or representatives of the principal States in this Province. We have also present our young Rajkumars from the college, who have come here, not to swell the pageant, but to join with us in acknowledging your kindness in coming among us. I for one sincerely trust and believe that your visit to Rajkot, madam, will not have been made in vain if this day and this gathering impress themselves upon the minds of our young friends, so that when their time comes to discharge the great duties of their high positions, they may be stimulated to do all that lies in their power—all that their authority, their opportunities, and their great position will enable them to do—to instigate and remove the many drawbacks and evils which have engaged your sympathies so much, by thinking of this day and by recalling to their minds the example of the good English lady who left her people and her home and travelled thousands of miles by sea and land to come among us, and from personal observation and experience to know our ways and our wants, so that she might the better understand and the better serve the good cause to which she had already devoted the great part of a very beneficent life. I will now call upon our secretary, Mr. Kevalram Dave, to read the address.

Mr. Kevalram Mavji Dave then read the following address:—

"To Miss E. A. Manning.—Madam—We, the undersigned members of different communities of the population and representing several interests—some of us being representatives of the different States in Kathiawar,—beg to give you a hearty welcome on your visit to this place, which is practically the capital of this ancient and historical Province. Not only is there much in this Province to interest the antiquarian, the scientist, and the historian, but there is in addition much to interest one who, like you, has undertaken to further the growth of both male and female education. What we have begun in this connection will, we trust, grow gradually on a firm basis in, we hope, a very short time. Though you are personally known to a few of us, yet your good work for India and its people has made you friend of the whole country. This distant Province has also shared your kindness since the few Kathiawar students who have been to England and are still there, have received friendly help at your hands. To describe in proper language all the good work which you have been doing will not be possible at this time, as you have so much to do during your stay for the few short hours here; we therefore rest contented with an expression of our hearty thanks for your kindness to us and ours, and for the earnest and honest efforts for the welfare of India on the same lines on which your predecessor, the much remembered Miss Carpenter, so zealously worked, and we wish you every success in your noble undertaking.—Rajkot, 25th February 1889."

The address, which was largely signed, was then put in a kinkhaub cover and presented to Miss Manning.

She then spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I was not prepared for such an important, large, and picturesque gathering, but it is extremely kind of you thus to welcome me to this interesting part of India. For several reasons I was anxious to pay a visit to Kathiawar, and it is tantalising not to be able to spend a little time here. I should have much liked to see many of the States, especially Bhownagar, Joonaghur, and Jamnagar. I would have passed a month here with great pleasure, learning about ancient as well as the modern developments of the unique life of this province. I am glad that I shall at any rate be able to visit Gondal, and that I have had a day or [illegible] central State, which possesses so many educational institutions. Some of those institutions I hope to visit to-day. In no part of India, I think, have greater strides for good been made in late years than in Kathiawar, and the improvement is likely to progress rapidly now that several enlightened Chiefs are pioneering it in earnest with the co-operation of many of the gentlemen who have honoured me by this reception. The history of Kathiawar has been very varied since Raj Asoke set up the column at Joonaghur, which I particularly regret not to see as it stands in its original position. Raj Asoke's principle of religious toleration is essential for India now as it was 2,000 years ago. In England we have lately succeeded in combining more than friends for useful objects in spite of differences of creed and opinion, and I think that similar united visit is beginning to be carried on in this country with equally valuable results. In regard to the students who go to England it has always given me pleasure to make their acquaintance, and to afford them any little help in my power. We shall be very pleased to welcome them, but I recommend that you should send only those who have already given proofs of ability and diligence. To such the opportunity of visiting England is likely to be advantageous; but India is not a place where a youth's tendency to be idle will be corrected. I am glad to think that some from this province have done well amongst us. I have had great enjoyment during my travels in India. I hope that no travellers will be contented by interesting themselves with your wonderful buildings and your wonderful tigers, but that all will take occasion to become acquainted with the people of India. I am sure from my own experience that they will return home enriched with right recollections of friendly intercourse and an overwhelming amount of kindness. I quite agree with the remarks of Mr. Wadya in reference to the necessity on the part of the young Rajkumars to preparing themselves for the exercise of their future high duties. They will need much resolution in order to carry them out, for without such resolution they will be constantly drawn aside from their best aim; but I hope that those present will effect much good in their States, and encourage each other by examples and perseverance. I have now only to thank you again heartily for your very friendly reception."

Several gentlemen were then introduced to her, and after the distribution of *attar* and rose-water the meeting dissolved with three cheers to Miss Manning, which were heartily responded.

Mr. H. A. Wadya, Barrister-at-law, with a view to keep in memory the kind visit of Miss Manning to this place gave to the station school committee a promissory note of Rs. 250, with a request that from the interest thereof, a prize to be called Miss Manning's prize should be awarded to the girls of the Station School.

After this Miss Manning went in company with Mrs. Macnaghten, to inspect the Lang Girls' School in the Rajkot town. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot distributed on this occasion prizes to the girls. She next visited the Station Girls' School and the Kathiawar High School. At Miss Spencer's, the lady Superintendent of the Female Training College, ladies were invited to meet Miss Manning at 4 p.m.

H. E. LORD REAY has again subscribed five guineas to the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, of which Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater is the honorary secretary for India.

BRIGADE-SURGEON HUGHES, M.D., has been appointed to act as Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, and will also act as Second Physician, J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Waters.

REUTER AND THE MAMLATDARS.

THOSE who considered that Government were bound to suspend the entire revenue establishment of the Bombay Presidency were jubilant, while those who were of opinion that the mamlatdars who gave evidence before the Commission were protected by the immunity promised them were proportionately downcast. But if Reuter succeeded in mystifying the Bombay press, most of the papers on the other side fell not unnaturally into the trap. Let us take one of them—the *Morning Post*—which is generally rather careful before it ventures an opinion. Our contemporary has two articles on the subject, one entitled "Bombay's corrupt officials" followed by the other, which is headed, "Lord Reay protests." We quote a portion of the first:—"Sir John Gorst's statement in the House of Commons, that fifty of the mamlatdars implicated in the Crawford case have been suspended, would seem to show that a battle royal is proceeding between the Secretary of State for India and Lord Reay, and that the former is determined to have his way. It is to be hoped, in the interests of good government, that Viscount Cross will persevere in his endeavours to purify the native element in the administration, even, as we said four months ago, and as the *Times* now also thinks, if the whole of the corrupt officials have to be pensioned." Here we see that that wicked Reuter has set the *Morning Post* off at top speed; but worse remains behind. The second article contains a description of the Poona correspondent's telegram to the *Times of India* reporting the fact that *twenty-eight* mamlatdars had been suspended, and that journal's somewhat plaintive retraction next day. "The *Bombay Gazette*," proceeds our Allahabad contemporary, "expressed itself highly indignant at the propagation of lying reports by its local contemporary, and explained that all that had been done was that some five or six mamlatdars had been instructed not to adjudicate in judicial cases." The *Morning Post* then proceeds to sympathise with the unfortunate *Bombay Gazette*, for it opines that that paper would experience a bad quarter of an hour after reading Sir John Gorst's remarks in Parliament, and it does not spare Lord Reay. What Lord Reay will do under the circumstances, says he *Morning Post*, no one can predict, but it would not be surprising if he tendered his resignation of the Governorship. Our contemporary, in common with many other journals, "must have had a bad quarter of an hour" when it received the telegram next day in correction of the one above quoted. The *Bombay Gazette* is perhaps the only journal even on the Bombay side that has scored in this matter.—*Poona Observer.*

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

A POONA correspondent writes to an up-country paper:—

Personally I have no sympathy with grown-up people who get small-pox: I feel for them the pity which a humane person feels for idiots of every class; but otherwise their sufferings excite no faintest stir of compassion in my bosom. It has always passed my comprehension how any rational being can, year after year, expose himself to the risk of contracting a loathsome and permanently disfiguring disease when the endurance—once every seven years—of a few days' discomfort can secure him perfect immunity from its attack, I fear my remarks may appear brutal to many of my readers: being those of a confessed cynic they have naturally more the flavour of the tonic-bottle than of the honey-jar, and I speak in the interests of the public community; for the man who, by neglecting ordinary precautions, gets laid up with small-pox, not only punishes himself severely for his selfish want of consideration, but gives extra work to the already overworked members of the medical profession, and renders himself in all cases a temporary nuisance, and in most a lasting eye-sore, to society in general and his own family in particular. Here in Poona, where a year rarely passes without the occurrence amongst Europeans of one or more cases of small-pox, such negligence appears to me to be inexcusable, if not indeedt criminal.

The very severe epidemic at present raging seems a last to have wakened up even the most callous: the public vaccinator is perambulating the entire station from early dawn to dewy eve, and the Sassoon Hospital, which from all accounts is the likeliest place in Poona for catching the disease, is daily besieged by a crowd clamouring for vaccination. I have heard allusions to the insufficiency of the lymph-supply available on the outbreak of an epidemic of small-pox. If all accounts be true, the public have serious grounds for complaint on this score. It is rumoured in well-informed circles that the matter has been reported officially, and that steps will shortly be taken to improve the existing arrangements, which, even when carried out in their integrity, are quite inadequate.

MASTERLESS MADRAS.

WITH the departure of Mr. Charles G. Master, C.S.I., late Senior Member of Council, by the Coromandel, the official connection with this Presidency of a family that has long done good service for Madras has been brought to a close. It is a source of much gratification to the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Master throughout the Presidency that he has departed not to that "bourne from which no traveller returns"—as was believed to be imminent six months ago—but to that rest in his native land which he has deserved by an irreproachable career in this country. Mr. Master was not a brilliant official, and no one was more aware of the fact than himself; but he was eminently reliable and thorough. Without making aggressive professions he was consistently religious throughout his service, and he was too kind-hearted not to be tolerant towards his neighbours of all creeds He has finished his course with credit, and though it is unlikely that he will be remembered by enactment or institution, he will live in the memory of many people as an Englishman who reflected honour on his race, and set a laudable example to all with whom he was associated. He was so generous in his support of charities and in his relief of distress, that he may not have saved much, quietly though he always lived, and large as has been his official income for several years. But an uncle died the other day, and bequeathed to him £10,000, which may come in very useful when Mr. Master pitches and furnishes his camp in the "tight little island" beyond the sea. Mrs. Master accompanies him to England, as also does her mother, Mrs. Onslow (widow of the late Mr. T. Onslow, M.C.S.), who long ago attained the rank of one of the "oldest inhabitants" of Ootacamund.—*Mail.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH BELLITE.

A SERIES of experiments with this new explosive took place recently at Chadwell Heath, Essex, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen interested in the subject. "Bellite" is the invention of Mr. Carl Lamm, and dates from 1885. Its name implies that it has a special relation to war, but judging from the claims made for it, it has a great field of usefulness in mining and blasting. It is a compound of nitrate of ammonium, dinitro-benzole, and saltpetre, and each molecule explodes. The qualities of this explosive are remarkable. In the first place, it manifests a singular disinclination to explode at all. It may be hammered with impunity; it merely smoulders when placed on the fire; friction, electricity, and lightning fail to arouse it to action. It can, in short, only be exploded by means of a detonating cap, so that it may be carried with perfect safety, and forced into a boring without the risks attending gunpowder and dynamite. When exploded there is no visible flame and no noxious fumes are given off. In Sweeden, where bellite is manufactured, it is carried as ordinary merchandise. Its properties, as above set forth, have been certified by Mr. P. F. Nursey, from experiments watched by himself, and they were demonstrated in the proceedings. Bellite was burnt in a fire, smashed by a heavy weight, dropped from a height of 18 feet, and placed beside] blasting powder, which was fired with no explosion of the bellite. On the other hand, it was exploded on iron plates, exploded when covered with clay, exploded on a railway rail, exploded under water, exploded in a mine, exploded under a section of railway, and in many other ways. The plates were not broken, showing the difference of action between bellite and dynamite; the rail was fractured; a column of water and earth was thrown up a hundred feet into the air; a similarly satisfactory result followed from the mine; and the section of railway was simply annihilated—fragments of rails, sleepers, and chairs being hurled to great distances and a large cavity formed where the rails had been. The ballistic or propelling power of the explosive was shown to be greater than that of powder, and its rending, as opposed to shattering action, to be superior to dynamite. The experiments were considered to be entirely successful, and satisfaction with them was expressed by the visitors.

THE Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M. A., has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN G. B. O'DONNELL, Assistant Political Agent, Mahikantha, has been granted privilege leave for 60 days.

MR. C. FREDERICK, Registrar of the Kurrachee Small Cause Court, has been allowed to resign his appointment.

THE BULLY OF EUROPE.

Apropos of the "Bismarck Dynasty" article in the *Contemporary Review*, the *World* reprints an article which appeared under the above heading on July 15, 1874, and which was as given below:—

One evening, at a public ball in Vienna, a brisk young fellow (who was not born) began dancing with a pretty girl (who likewise was not born) in what they both firmly believed to be the first style of fashion; that is to say, they twirled round as rapidly as a pair of tops in perfect time to the thundering band of Strauss, which had been engaged to make the ball harmonious. The young fellow who was not born seized the unborn girl vigorously by the waist with one hand, while he stretched out the other as stiff as a pump-handle, with a new and shiny hat in it. This mode of dancing was considered by all the unborn people in Austria as the most conspicuous proof which could be given of a fine education, and was, indeed, regarded as the very latest finish of consummate elegance. Moreover, it should be remembered that the unborn people were so many millions in number that they included nearly the whole population of the Austrian Empire. The rest of its inhabitants were only a few counts and princes, with sixteen quarterings at least in their heraldic bearings, but mostly in narrow circumstances by reason of their invincible dislike to engage in any pursuit which was either useful or profitable.

A tall, powerfully-built Count of this sort, who was born, stood watching the dancers abovementioned with an expression of undisguised disdain. His short thick features were curled up in mockery, and every now and then he burst out into a scornful laugh, which went off like the sound of a pistol, and made all the unborn people at the ball feel extremely uneasy. Around the tall man were a company of counts and princes, who seemed much amused by his behaviour, and were evidently expecting to see some practical joke of a novel sport performed by their fugleman, as a playful contribution to the festival. They were stiff, strong, military persons, with high-and-mighty ways, grandly consequential, and they talked as if they came from Prussia; that is to say, in bad grammar pronounced with a disagreeable accent. Presently the tall man took a six-kreuzer piece, which is in value equal to about twopence of British currency, from the pocket of his great-coat, and dropped it ostentatiously into the outstretched hat of the brisk young fellow just at the moment when that dancer probably felt proudest of performance, and believed that the graceful appearance of "self and partner" was beyond dispute. So soon, however, as the dancer heard the six-kreuzer piece clink shamefully into his shiny hat, he stopped, with every sign of humiliation and embarrassment, and going up to the tall man, asked him what he meant by throwing alms into a new hat. The tall man answered that he thought the hat was held out for that purpose; and then the poor little fellow, who might have reached rather higher than the tall man's elbow by standing on tiptoe, used some expressions of a reproachful sort, which were not unnatural under the circumstances. The tall man, apparently much amused by his anger, asked him obligingly to walk out of the ball-room, where he promised to give an explanation of what he had done; and when the little fellow unsuspectingly complied, the tall man knocked him down and coolly returned to the ballroom.

Also, one day this tall strong man, who had a thirsty soul, might have been seen at a beer-house in Berlin with a large heavy glass containing about a quart of liquor; and near him, at another table, were two excitable professors, engage in the composition of a Republican Constitution for United Germany; for it was the beginning of the year 1849, when Liberal ideas were uppermost in the minds of German scholars. Now, it chanced that one of the professors, in the heat of argument, let fall some word which failed adequately to express the awe-stricken reverence which a subject should feel for a king; and he had no sooner done so than the tall strong man rose, sniffing the air and in a stentorian voice commanded him to repeat it. He did so, and then the strong man sent the quart of beer full in his face, and struck him down with the large glass, leaving him stunned and speechless.

Again a few years, and the tall strong man is holding high place in the Prussian diplomatic service, and making a great noise at a foreign Court. He contrives usually to create most hubbub at the French Ambassador's, where he holds forth in such energetic language that even Parisian wit has no chance against him, but lies scattered about his feet in small bright pieces like bits of shattered glass. Somehow or other, the French Ambassador does not like conversing face to face with the rude giant, and lets him talk on as he pleases, knowing by long experience that there is no getting the better of him. On one occasion the Frenchman is so morally doubled up and quashed by his antagonist, that he subsides into sullen silence; and the strong man, having asserted his mastery, strides away down the French Embassy, steps into the court which divides it from the street, and where there happens to be a fierce watch-dog, who makes a headlong rush at the departing guest. The French Ambassador, who had seen this occurrence from his window, with inward satisfaction, immediately seized is opportunity, and, putting his head out, cried in apparent alarm, "Monsieur de Bismarck, prey don't bite my dog."

This is the strong man who sent the Bavarian General Von der Tann to be beaten before Orleans, and thought that the slaughter and defeat of a few thousand people who belonged to a nation which might interfere with his schemes was merely a droll est. And it is he again who carelessly observed that it would do the light-hearted folk of Paris a vast deal of good to cook in their own sauce, which was contained just then in that cup which is filled with human tears.

Any time last winter this tall strong man might have been seen mocking at most things which the world venerates, and bounding about like a large creature made of indiarubber in the Reichsrath at Berlin. His jibes and his laughter struck people as hailstones strike young wheat, crushing it down and blighting it. If any member presumed to say what did not suit the strong man's humour, he shouted "That is a lie!" and went home rejoicing in his strength, making Bishops, priests, and able editors quail by the way if he met any of them. His home was a large, dreary-looking house, where nothing was to be heard but the strong man's voice roaring all over it. He ate enormous quantities of coarse food, chiefly sausages, sitting down to his meals without a tablecloth, and devouring them in haste. A gallon of heady Burgundy, followed by sixteen pints of beer, seemed to produce no visible effect upon that mighty organisation. The knees of his secretaries knocked together when they were summoned to his presence, and he deemed it capital fun to work them till they were laid on a sick-bed by fear and toil. His right-hand man and first confidant was a miserable creature, whom he had chosen for reasons which one would suppose could only influence an ogre. He selected this helpmate because he was generally hated and had no friends. He trusted him because a being so forlorn could not, he said, have any inducement to turn traitor.

Such is the jolly and amusing gentleman who now governs Europe. No Minister in any country there would find it worth while to oppose him. Looked at from a distance, he is a curious individuality; observed more nearly, he is something gigantic, overpowering, terrible. He strides from victory to victory by means of sheer audacity; he is not a wise man or a good man, but he is amazingly rash and bold. Nowbody can imagine what he will do next. He has beaten down the liberties of his country as if they had been so many reeds and he had an iron flail in his hand. The right of speech, the right to pray, almost the right to think, have been scared from the minds of those he governs. The Church, the Throne, the Parliament, only seem to exist by his will; he has upset the first and the last of these institutions without mercy, but he says that the time has not yet come to pull down the Throne. He speaks very plainly upon that and every other subject; so, whenever he is of opnion that the crown is a superfluous ornament on the head of a sovereign who does not admire him, he will perhaps take it off. He is not on particularly good terms with the heir of the Prussia monarchy, and therefore some of us may live to see the thing which he has built up so high destroyed by his own act. It is a cheerful prospect, and, until it is realised, most nations and languages will do well to give this tall strong man a wide berth.

THE War Office authorities, who are considering the still debated point whether Tommy Atkins should have more food, and, if possible, a supper, have direct encouragement from the *Lancet* to deal liberally with him. A very large number of our soldiers are young lads under twenty, and they continue to grow for years after they join the ranks. They are always hungry. This is what the chief medical journal says on the appetite of young people:—"A rate of daily consumption which would in most men be gluttony, is in young growing lads almost too common to attract notice. The explanation is not difficult when we take into account two chief conditions of existence of this age—the growth going on in every organ and tissue, and a very liberal allowance of active bodily exertion. Under the circumstances a sparing rule of diet would be unnatural and injurious." What must the stomachic void of a soldier of eighteen be when his last meal is at four or five o'clock and is allowed nothing more until breakfast next morning?

THE INDIAN MILL SYSTEM.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Rio de Janeiro to the *Manchester Guardian* as follows:—

Sir,—In your issue of December 4, 1888, appears a letter from Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., dated Bombay, in which he gives your readers a dissertation on the cotton mill industry there. I am of opinion that persons who are privileged to affix M. P. to their name should be careful in venturing to write upon a subject so important as this is. Hitherto Lancashire has sought no friends and feared no foes in her toiling and plodding course of life, and she asks for nothing more now than "a fair field and no favour." She makes humanity her standard in dealing with and discussing the Indian mill system; she knows too well that if the 84-hour system of labour in the Indian mills is to remain unrestricted by Act of Parliament serious and disastrous consequences must follow. She knows too that the Indian mill system has inaugurated the vilest mode of human slavery, and this barbarous system is being practised by a handful of Parsees and Englishmen under what is commonly called the gentle constitution of England. I am more than surprised that Mr. Caine omitted entirely any comment on this part of this subject. While we are in the name of humanity hunting slave dhows in the Red Sea and around Zanzibar, we are, with our Christian eyes open to it, watching a system of slavery of the worst possible type practised in the "Empress" Queen's Indian dominions. I have with my own eyes frequently seen roving frame tenters go fast asleep between the frames from sheer exhaustion. Mr. Caine has fallen into a common error, no doubt guided by native statements, which are not to be relied upon when dealing with the Indian mill system. Some sixteen years ago all the companies issued annual balance-sheets, in which the number of days worked every year were stated. When the number of days worked began to be discussed in England these reports were suspended and suppressed, and therefore any unsupported statement by the Indian mill owner is not to be relied upon.

Now Mr. Caine, after detailing the rate of wages which is scandalously low, tries to justify that starvation condition of the operative class by the following observations:—"These factories, however, have to employ on an average three times the number of operatives for the same number of spindles worked in an English mill." The facts as they stand are as follow:—A pair of mules in Bombay engage five persons; in England three persons. A pair of roving or intermediate frames engage in Bombay two persons; in England one person. In Bombay a weaver minds two looms generally—in some instances three; in England three looms will be the average. In the reeling and bundling departments the number of operatives employed is the same in both countries—a forty-hank reel one person, and a bundling press one person. The production in this department of a Bombay mill is largely in excess—on account of the long hours worked—of the production of an English mill. The wages (approximately) of a reeler in a Bombay mill for 84 hours per week is on an average from 3s per week. I will leave these figures to tell their own tale, which are facts, and ask what is to be the fate of Lancashire in the near future? India might be made both wealthy and contented by developing the soil if a Governor General could be found wise enough and with sufficient courage and energy to convey to the people the fee simple of the soil on some such conditions as those adopted in the United States of America. There is much—too much—reserve and conservatism in the Indian Administration. With a moderate system of irrigation India could be made the most fruitful country in the world, and famines would become things of the past. From one generation to another, within the memory of the oldest person living, India has been constantly struggling with deficits, and she gets no nearer a state of solvency. By developing the land of the country she would find some service for her vast railway systems part of which at present is mostly worked to move the army from one military station to another. Much more might be got out of it. The state of exchange in India is a grotesque scandal in the eyes of foreigners. Brazil at the present time, without any metallic currency, sees her exchange at par, while the Indian rupee is only worth about 16½d. London gold is pouring into this country at this unfavourable rate of exchange. Judging from this standpoint, Brazilian security appears to be preferred to Indian security.

SPIES AT WHITEHALL.

"THE extent to which espionage is employed by foreign Governments is appaling," declares the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph*. "I know of a case in which the agent of a foreign Government called upon a public official in this country, ostensibly for the purpose of asking some innocent question, but really in order to pick up anything that might happen to come in his way. He was shown into the official's room, and told to wait a few minutes. As a matter of fact, he was there twenty minutes, during which time he took the opportunity of running his eye over all the papers that lay scattered about. One of these was a very important report, which it was intended should be kept secret for at least some months. The tenor of this the foreign agent was, of course, able to commit to memory. When the official at last came into the room, the innocent question which the foreign agent pretended he had come to ask was put and answered, and the two men bade each other a courteous 'good day.' In another case a foreign agent repeatedly sent in certain plans of an invention connected with the navy, only to have them returned again and again as unsuitable. He did this for months, with no other object than that, by chance, some other plans might be returned to him instead of his own; and eventually this happened to be done, and the drawings of a secret invention, for which the British Government had paid many thousands of pounds, duly found their way to a foreign Government."

A NEW REMEDY FOR IRISH DIFFICULTIES.

A LEADING Dublin paper, having heard so much said both in the Irish and English press, in favour of a wonderful Oil, determined to investigate the matters by personal interviews with people who had used it, in order to learn whether or not one-half that was said of its magical power was true, or whether it was one of those gigantic advertising schemes, the magnitude of which in these modern times fairly takes one's breath away. Their representative interviewed a number of people in various parts of Ireland, who had been cured by the application of the Oil, and in every instance he found that the published statements were true and correct in every particular, everywhere people were enthusiastic in its praise.

A Captain of the Royal Irish Fusiliers who had suffered long from rehumatism and sprained ankle said:—"The effect after three applications of St. Jacob's Oil, was simply marvellous; the pain at once departed and has never returned."

A prominent hotel proprietor, after suffering years from rheumatic gout, said:—"It would be hard to conceive of anything working a cure so rapidly as St. Jacobs Oil did in my case."

A sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary told of a friend who had been a great sufferer for four years with rheumatism in the back, auffering great pain, using two bottles of St Jacob's Oil, the pain entirely disappeared and has never returned.

A young woman in Castlebar told the reporter of the almost miraculous cure which her mother, aged 79 years, had experienced from using the invaluable St. Jacob's Oil. She had been almost helpless for two years from rheumatism, and was completely cured by using less than one bottle of the Oil.

A prominent surgeon of Tipperary related the case of a parish priest, who had for a long time suffered the most intense agony from sciatica, completely cured in three days, by rubbing himself well with St. Jacob's Oil.

A very enthusiastic Irishman in Gort was met with shouting, "Long live St. Jacob's Oil." He had suffered the most intense rheumatic pains for years, and was cured by using the contents of one bottle of the Oil.

A cooper in Beale, County Kerry, Ireland, related how his knee was twice its natural size, stiff, and painful, and he was unable to stand. Swelling and pain entirely disappeared after using St. Jacob's Oil one week.

An old gentleman in Mallow cured in one week, after having commenced to use St. Jacob's Oil, of severe rheumatism of six years' standing.

On returning to Dublin the reporter called on some of the leading chemists, for the purpose of learning their views. Messrs. R. Simpson & Co., of 16 Henry-street, the well known chemists, stated that St. Jacob's Oil was the most popular remedy now being sold; that it is no uncommon thing for them to sell 1,200 bottles of the Oil in a single week. That their last order was for 600 dozen, or 7,200 bottles, and you can rest assured, said Mr. Simpson, the senior partner, that no medicine would have this enormous sale unless it possessed actual merit.

MR. G. DRUITT, C.S., has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

MR. A. WINGATE, C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector of Poona, preparatory to taking eighteen months' furlough.

THE PRICKLY PEAR IN WESTERN INDIA.

SURGEON GENERAL HEWLETT recently wrote to the *Times*:—

In the interesting leading article in which you this morning review the "Kew Bulletin" for 1888 you direct attention to the account given by Professor MacOwan, Director of the Botanic Garden at Cape Town, of the difficulty experienced in getting rid of prickly pear. As one who has for many years past waged war against this noxious plant, on account of the filth it accumulated in the close vicinity of every village in India, I have much pleasure in informing Professor MacOwan, through the medium of your columns, that at length a perfect solution of the problem has been discovered by Mr. Reinold, the able executive engineer, to whom the duty of rendering the ancient city of Bijapur fit for reoccupation has been entrusted by the Government of Bombay. It is impossible in a letter of this kind to do more than acknowledge the very careful and judicious way in which the improvements have been carried out, but the following extracts from a report I submitted to Government deal with the subject referred to by Professor MacOwan:—

"The city within the walls covers an area of 2½ square miles, the greater portion of which is uninhabited and largely covered with dense forests of prickly pear and with *debris* of ruined buildings. . . . . Places outside the Arkilla, which I remember to have been unapproachable from impenetrable jungles of prickly pear, are now cleared of this noxious plant, although very much still remains to be

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The Indian papers say that Mr. A. O. Hume is coming home on a political mission. That sounds well, says a home journal. The object of the mission is, it seems, to back up the programme of the native Indian Congress—a body to which attention has frequently been drawn. Mr. Hume is one of the two or three Anglo-Indian officials of the highest rank who support the native reformers. He was Chief Secretary of one of the great Departments under the Supreme Government. But any influence he might have had as a politician must have been seriously impaired by his patronage of the crazy sect known as the Indian Occultists.

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Another English-Indian official, continues our contemporary where time is "up," and who is about to exchange the land of sunlight for the land of fogs, is Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, whose book on Russia created such great interest years ago. An Edinburgh University man, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace is a middling scholar (in the old meaning of the substantive), and a man of methodical habits and great industry. His progress from a tutorship in Russia to the Private Secretaryship under Lord Dufferin was an instance of natural evolution.

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When a tutor in Russia Sir Donald Mackenzie used his opportunities to acquire a thorough knowledge of the customs, dialects, and social institutions of the Russian people. Then he wrote his excellent history of Russia, a book which has not yet been superseded. His book brought him the appointment of *Times* Correspondent at St. Petersburg, where his journalistic position, and his intimate acquaintance with Russia, led to his intimacy with Lord Dufferin (who is always on the outlook for people who know, and who possesses a marvellous faculty of assimilating other people's ideas.) Then he followed Lord Dufferin to Constantinople, and ultimately to India, where he blossomed into "Sir" Donald.

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It is often said that the private secretaryship to an Indian Viceroy (the post which Sir D. M. Wallace filled) entails no duties more serious than the writing of His Excellency's letters of invitations to dinner-parties and levees, and the dancing attendance upon her Ladyship. There is hardly a grain of truth in the statement. The aides-de-camp discharge the second function; and the first "devolves" upon one or other of the smart young fellows who lounge in their jingling spurs about the Viceregal corridors. The private secretary to the Viceroy, though an unofficial personage, may, and sometimes does, exercise great influence. Sir Donald was selected because of his intimate knowledge of Russia.

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Mr. Harcourt, or "Lulu," as he is called by his intimate friends, bids fair to follow in his father's footsteps. In appearance he is not unlike him, having the same bold prominent features, but though quite as tall, his slim graceful figure is in great contrast to his father's robust form. He is very good looking, with light wavy hair, bright grey-blue eyes, and a peculiarly soft winning smile. Although a thorough Radical, he is very popular in society, and belongs to several smart clubs, the Bachelors, among others. But the wiles of the most fashionable dames do not shake his convictions. "Ah! Lulu, I'm afraid its no use trying to make you give up your horrid Radical principles," is a phrase which more than one fair leader of society has addressed to him, and in vain. So far his health, which is not strong, has prevented his entering public life; but he is a first rate speaker and has plenty of time before him, as he is only 26.

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The "Indian officer" of the *Fortnightly Review* is said to be Colonel Hamilton, C. B., Acting Adjutant General for Musketry.

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Like most men of strong opinions, Prince Krapotkine is gentle in manner and appearance; and half an hour's conversation is sufficient to reveal to even a dull eye the depths of honest adherence to opinions which lie underneath. He is a rather small and a very, thin and delicate-looking man. He has a long beard, the head is completely bald, and his sufferings in prison have evidently weakened his frame. He has very fine eyes—soft, frank, almost tender; and as they beam kindly and appealingly upon you through glasses, one is helped to a comprehension of the awful sufferings of the Russian people when a soul so visibly gentle was turned to fierce and deadly revolt.

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The chances that Mr. James Gillespie Blaine will be President Harrison's Secretary of State—Prime Minister, in other words—appear to be increasing. It looks as if he were getting decisively the upper hand over the paty of "Mugwumps," as they are eloquently called in the States, the party which is opposed to machine politics. If we were to adopt American phraseology in this country, John Bright, Lord Hartington, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, would be designated "Mugwumps," because they had gone against the majority.

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Mr. Blaine's has been a typically American career. He has been a Professor of Mathematics. He has been a journalist and a pretty "strong" one, too. From the editorial chair he mounted—or stepped down?—to the stump barrel. He machined the Republicans of Maine. Next he became Speaker of the House of Representatives. He has been three times an aspirant for the Presidency, in 1876, when he had to give away to Mr. Hayes; in 1880, when he had to give away to Mr. Garfield; in 1884, when he was defeated by Mr. Cleveland—who, by-the-way, is going to set up as a lawyer in New York as soon as he leaves the White House.

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Quite a romantic story comes from America about the projected marriage between Mr. Coats, a youthful member of the Paisley cotton manufacturing firm, and Miss Clark, the daughter of the house equally well known in the same business across the Atlantic. It seems that for years a keen and bitter rivalry has existed between the firms, till it occured to Mr. Coats to send an ambassador to America to see whether some friendly compromise could not be arranged. And it was—to such good purpose that the wedding is expected to take place in June.

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M. Carnot, the President of the French Republic, is a whist player of whist players. It is the one relaxation he allows himself from the duties of his office, barring an occasional visit to the theatre or the opera. He has set French society an example in refusing to play for high stakes, and French journalists of the Opposition school make great fun out of his alleged preference for points „*a deux sous*." M. de Freycinet is also a lover of whist, and President and ex-Minister sit down to many a friendly rubber at the Elysee after "business hours." M. de Freycinet, however, is a very talkative man, and will have his word over the card-table. The President, on the other hand, takes his whist seriously.

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M. Octave Feuillet, the French novelist, is notorious for his aversion to society. He dislikes Paris profoundly, and only visits the gay city when compelled by business. He has a delightful country house, and prides himself almost as much upon the roses he grows as upon the novels he has written. Alone, perhaps, among French literary men, he is a perfervid politician, and his sympathies in politics are all with the Bonapartists. The ex-Empress Eugenie, it may be remembered, first brought him into favour, and by the preference she showed for his books made him the novelist *par excellence* of the Empire. His means are comparatively slender, he having lost thousands by speculation.

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The Archduke Charles Louis, who has just refused to be the future Emperor of Austria, is a tall good looking man of about fifty-five, with a jovial, *debonnair* expression, which is enhanced by a black beard now slightly tinged with grey. He has been married three times, so that it is hardly necessary to say that he is devoted to the fair sex. His third wife was only eighteen when he married her, and was an exceedingly beautiful girl. She has the highest spirits, and her gay, joyous nature broke like a sunbeam over the cold, frigid atmosphere of the Austrian Court.

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Prince Rudolph's widow, the Princess Stephanie, says the *World*, is the eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians, a bright, pretty, pleasant woman, and when she came as a girl-bride of barely seventeen to her husband's country, she was welcome in the most enthusiastic manner. The union was entirely a love-match, and the Prince was much attached to his wife, though her health put him in the way of temptations to which even more sternly ascetic mortals than he have succumbed. The Crown Princess was high spirited, proud, and very jealous, and more than once the family have had great difficulty in preventing her applying for a divorce. Only a very short time ago she made an attempt to persuade her parents and the Emperor to free her from a union distasteful to both her and the Prince, but she was overruled; and there is grave reason for believing that only a day or two before the Crown Prince's death she discovered an intrigue more disgraceful and impossible to overlook than any of those she had before forgiven; and if the true story of the way in which the Crown Prince of Austria came to his death is ever known, it will be found a tale of horror and disgrace without parallel.

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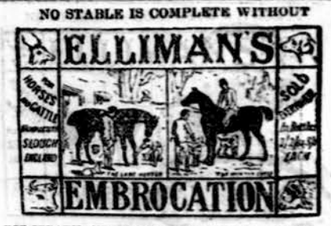

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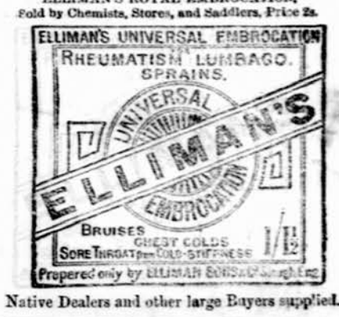

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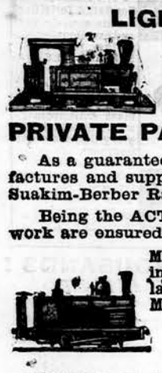

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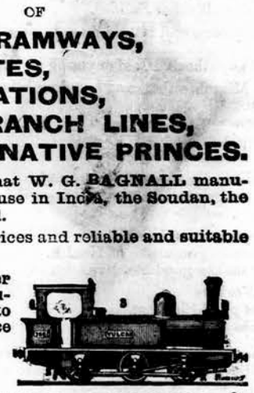

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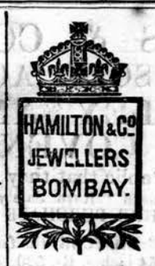

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Tennyson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!
Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was for from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. Duff Macdonald, M.A., LL.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that it no doubt has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Assistic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER."—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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